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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1876-77.

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# REPORT

ON THE

## POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

### RAJPOOTANA STATES

FOR 1876-77.

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No. 2125-243P., dated Mount Aboo, 2nd August 1877.

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana,  
To—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the  
Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1876-77. Major C. K. M. Walter held charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor-General for half the year and was relieved by me in March.

2. For Rajpootana, as for the rest of India, the most notable incident of the year has been the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen. In the course of the autumn letters were addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to all the Ruling Chiefs of Rajpootana inviting them

* Oodeypoor. Jeypoor. Jodhpoor. Bhurtpoor. Ulwur.	Dholepoor. Jhallawar. Tonk. Boondee. Kerowlee.	to attend the Imperial Assemblage. Eleven of the Chiefs* were able to comply with the in- vitation and arrived in
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Kishenghur.

Delhi by rail or road during the month of December; one and all returned highly gratified at their reception. The great gathering of feudatories from all parts of India to do homage to Her Majesty, the display of British and Native troops, and the order and method by which all the arrangements were characterized, have beyond question impressed on the minds of the Rajpootana Chiefs a deep sense of their connection with a great and powerful empire.

3. Of the seven Chiefs whose attendance was for one reason or another excused, two were absent from their territories on the 1st January. The Maharaja of Bickaneer was celebrating his marriage at Kutch with a sister of the Rao, and the Maharawal of Dungarpoor was upon a pilgrimage in Hindostan. In the dominions of the remaining Chiefs Durbars were held, at which British officers represented the Government of India, and the account of the proceedings was in each case most satisfactory. In every part of this province the assumption of the Imperial title elicited unmistakable evidence of the good-will and loyalty to the English Government which have always characterized the ancient principalities of Rajpootana.

*Successions and Minorities.*

4. No ruling Chief has died during the year under report. In the month of June 1876 the Government of India formally sanctioned the accession to the Jhallawar *guddee* of Kunwar Bakht Sing, adopted son of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Sing; the maternal expectations of the Rani Solunkhi, widow of the late Rana, having not been fulfilled, Bakht Sing was installed on the 22nd June, having assumed the name of Zalim Sing from the founder of his dynasty. Of the remaining States mentioned in my last report as being under the direct management of British officers, the first named, Oodeypoor, has been transferred to the Government of its own Chief, Maharana Sujjun Sing, who came of age on the 30th of June, and assumed charge of the administration on the 18th September. Ulwur, Kotah, Jhallawar and Dholepoor remain under the superintendence of British officers.

*General condition of Rajpootana.*

5. The general material condition of Rajpootana during the past year has on the whole been satisfactory. In Ulwur, in Meywar, in Dungarpoor, and in Bickaneer the harvest outturns have been more or less deficient. But no serious distress has occurred in any part of the country, and in most of the States the crops have been above the average. The health of the people has been fairly good. In the city of Bhurtpoor an outbreak of epidemic cholera carried off more than two hundred persons, and the same disease has been prevalent in Dungarpoor, while the Jeypoor, Kishenghar and

Banswarra States, and the city of Oodeypoor, suffered more or less severely from small-pox. With these exceptions there has been no unusual mortality.

*Rainfall.*

6. The rainfall during the year in Rajpootana generally was an average one. The measurements of the falls as gauged in and received from some of the principal stations throughout the country are as follows:—

<i>Names of Stations.</i>		<i>Total rainfall during the year.</i>	
		1875-76.	1876-77.
Ajmere ...	...	33·43	24·02
Nusseerabad ...	...	29·61	21·52
Deolee ...	...	29·26	44·04
Kotah ...	...	26·9	36·08
Jhallawar ..	...	25·4	45·41
Shahpoora ...	...	18·2	Return untrust- worthy.
Tonk ...	..	36·6	27·03
Erinpoora...	...	20·22	11·72
Jeypoor ...	...	35·21	23·26
Aboo ...	..	122·89	45·25
Jodhpoor ...	...	13·85	23·92
Ulwur .	...	29·46	21·49
Oodeypoor ...	...	32·75	27·10

7. Crime, as far as can be judged, has generally decreased, and few grave internal dissensions have occurred to disturb the peace of the country. In Marwar the Thakoor of Doheena went into outlawry during the cold weather, taking with him three minor Thakoors, and at one time seemed disposed to resist the Durbar force sent to coerce him. In the beginning of April the tents of the Maharaja's troops were still visible from Aboo to the north-east, and there seemed likely to be some fighting. The Thakoor was altogether in the wrong and deserved condign punishment; but he was allowed to surrender and to compromise the affair upon terms which satisfied his Chief, though they were too lenient. In Serohi a Thakoor has been giving some slight trouble; and in Banswarra the Durbar was obliged last-year to send an armed force against some Bheel Pals on the Pertabghur border, in order to enforce its authority and inflict punishment for raids and serious crimes against life and property. The troops did not actually start until April. They are still occu-

pying the villages and trying to capture offenders, but the immediate objects of the expedition have been attained by the surrender of the leaders of the refractory Bheels; and I trust that the opportunity has been used toward a permanent pacification of some of the outlying districts.

8. There can be no doubt that the condition of the western and southern States is gradually improving, and progressing toward orderly administration. The two main impediments to this progress are bad government and weak government. The unruliness and predatory habits of the Bheels and Meenas are closely connected with the injustice, if not the cruelty, which they have constantly experienced at the hands of the State officials and the ruling castes; and the cause of a Thakoor going out (*i.e.*, leaving his village and taking to the wolds with a band of caterans) is usually (not always) some grievance or dispute which he cannot get remedied or settled by other means. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to insist on severe punishment of rebellion. Nevertheless, I think that in the western States the time has come when no excuse for "going out" should be admitted, and when all our influence and material support should be directed toward constraining the Durbars to strike vigorously at every outlaw. One substantial check upon these disorders was established when the States desisted, under pressure of responsibility, from harbouring rebels against a neighbouring State, but in the country where the clans are still predominant a ruling Chief has still much difficulty in taking short and sharp measures against a refractory kinsman.

#### *Judicial and Police.*

9. As regards the condition of the police and judicial administration in Rajpootana, it is not easy to form a trustworthy opinion, except in the case of those States which are under the direct supervision of British officers. Here I find, as might have been expected, that both the Courts of justice and the police are under reform. But in the States which are under the management of their own Chiefs, the practical efficiency of the judicial and police administration cannot be tested by the Political officers with much real accuracy. The external elaboration of a judicial system is not necessarily a proof that justice is well administered.

10. The following statement shows the number and character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeel. It bears out, except in the case of

Harowtee, my observations on the general decrease of crime, and may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory :—

	Meywar.	Jeypoor.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
<i>Offences against the person.</i>					
Murder ... ..	1	3	1	3	8
Assault with wounding ... ..	2	1	...	2	5
Total ...	3	4	1	5	13
<i>Offences against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances.	...	...	...	1	1
Do. do. without do. ...	6	19	12	10	47
Gang robbery with do. ...	1	...	1	...	2
Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	1	1
Premeditated dacoity ... ..	...	...	3	26	29
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Do. without do. ...	6	15	12	40	73
Cattle-lifting ... ..	4	35	20	42	101
Arson ... ..	...	1	...	1	2
Burglary ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Counterfeit coining ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	8	21	18	37	84
Kidnapping ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	91	67	160	343

As compared with last year's statement this shows a slight increase in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 13 this year against 10 last year. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 25 cases against 27, the Jeypoor Court 91 against 125, and the Marwar Court 67 only against 125. The Harowtee Court alone shows an increase, the figures being 160 this year against 122. The total number of cases in the four Courts is 343 this year against 399 last year.

11. It is difficult to pronounce a positive opinion upon the working of the Courts of Vakeels. The effect of sending before these Courts all complaints made against a State by a foreigner is usually to place the State in which an offence was committed in the position of a defendant before the Court. Naturally it follows that a State is often tempted to side with and screen the offenders, which is just what ought not to be; and the inquiry degenerates into a haggling over com-



pensation or into attempts to shift responsibility. Against this must be weighed the consideration, important in the present condition of Rajpootana, that many States would take no care to prevent crimes against strangers if they were not held responsible for compensation from their treasury. Thus for prevention the system still has advantages, but for prosecution and punishment of offenders it has great drawbacks.

12. The working of the border punchayets on the Rajpootana-Guzerat frontier has during the past year engaged the attention of Government, and I have lately submitted a valuable report drawn up by Colonels Shortt and Carnell, the officers selected by my predecessor and the Government of Bombay to confer upon the reform of existing procedure. After careful consideration of the matter from all sides, these officers came to the conclusion that the continuance of the border punchayet was for the present necessary. But they suggested certain modifications in constitution and procedure, and drew up a set of draft rules giving effect thereto. The border punchayets are, as a judicial system, still rougher than the Vakeels' Courts; but they are intended only for a very rude state of society, where tribal quarrels, affrays in the jungle, the lifting of women and cattle, and all the blood feuds and reprisals thus generated, have to be adjusted. It would be easy enough to supersede the punchayets by a more regular and effective control, if only the men and the money necessary were available. But the States to which these borders belong are, on the Rajpootana side, poor and backward.

13. In connection with the border punchayet question is the subject of the extradition of offenders other than those who come under the jurisdiction of the border punchayets upon the Rajpootana-Guzerat frontier. An arrangement between the Guzerat, Central India and Rajpootana States to ensure the prompt surrender of heinous offenders on the certificate of a Political Officer will materially aid the suppression of violent crime. The principle is already acted upon to a considerable extent, and I believe no difficulty need be anticipated in its formal application and working, provided that Political Officers carefully watch the dispensation of justice by the State Courts after surrender.

*Mecnas, Baoreeas and Moghecas.*

14. The criminal tribes in Rajpootana have been generally quiet throughout the year. Arrangements have

been made with the several States to co-operate against the Goorgaon Meenas lately declared a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871. The Rajpootana Meenas have given little trouble, and small bodies of them are here and there taking to a regular mode of life. But there is still reason to fear that in some of the wilder States we hear little of the bands because they are very little interfered with by the Durbars, while in out-of-the-way corners the local landholders, who should control them, still keep them in pay, and share their booty, though this is often out of fear, because an outlying Thakoor is not always strong enough to quarrel with brigands. But this state of things is being more and more confined to corners on the northern and eastern frontiers of Meywar; though in some other parts of the country the Baoreas and Mogheas still give trouble and maintain some criminal organization. Yet the activity of their proceedings is diminishing, and if special measures can be sanctioned for the restraint and settlement of these last mentioned predatory castes, the business can be seriously taken in hand next year. That these tribes are capable of becoming quiet and orderly cultivators is proved by the success of the Baoreea settlement in Sujat of Marwar and of the Meena settlements in Marwar and Ulwur, to which Majors Walter and Cadell have referred in their reports.

15. As regards the regular Courts and police under my superintendence, I have not much of importance to report. The files of the Sambhur Assistant Commissioner are blank as they were last year. The Railway Magistrates have had a certain amount of work, but the files of their Courts call for no special remarks.

16. The Railway police were under the charge of Major Law during nearly the whole of the year. In the course of the autumn some difference of opinion arose between him and the late Manager of the Rajpootana (State) Railway regarding the initiation of prosecutions by the police, but the matter has been settled. Major Law has discharged his various duties very satisfactorily, and I have always been able to rely upon his discretion in dealing with the numerous cases in which the interests or jurisdictions of Native States are concerned.

#### *Thuggee and Dacoity.*

17. The working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department during the year has been productive of no

unusual results. The Assistant Superintendent in Upper Rajpootana has been unable to visit the departmental headquarters owing to several reasons, the chief of which was his absence in Kutch with the Maharaja of Bickaneer during the cold weather. The Department has therefore to some extent lost the advantage of his personal supervision. But a considerable amount of thuggee and dacoity work has nevertheless been carried on by Captain Burton, and I believe that he is fully aware of the importance of this portion of his duties. In Lower Rajpootana the working of the Department may be considered satisfactory. Fifteen registered dacoits were arrested during the year by parties sent out from the Assistant Superintendent's Office, and five more were sent in by local Durbar authorities. The number of dacoities reported is very much the same as last year—55. These figures cannot be taken to represent the total amount of crime committed. In Meywar, for instance, only eight cases of gang robbery out of 29 were reported to the Political Agent; and of the 55 cases reported, 31 came from Kotah which has been to some extent under systematic police during the year, while from Marwar, where the police is very irregular, only one case is reported. The returns only prove that much more is known of what goes on in Kotah than of what happens in Marwar. But taking the returns of the Department as they stand, it appears that there has been no increase of crime during the year.

#### *Boundary Settlements.*

18. The business of the Imperial Assemblage interfered a good deal with the settlement of disputed boundaries, but the year has not been altogether blank. On the border, between Meywar and Indore, Lieutenant Hope demarcated a considerable stretch of boundary, and settled some very long-standing disputes, while Syud Jáfir Husen did some valuable work on the Meywar-Shahpoora border. Dr. Brereton was also engaged on settlement work during a part of the cold weather. He has disposed of all the disputes between Jeypoor and Kerowlee, and the demarcation of the line has been completed. I regret to have to add that Syud Jáfir Husen encountered a good deal of opposition in carrying out his duties, and that the line laid down by Dr. Brereton was not demarcated without some obstruction. Decisive measures have now been taken to enforce decisions, but the drawback to undertaking these settlements is that the discontented

party or parties (for both are often dissatisfied) are apt to transfer their grievance to the account of the British Government. Quarrels and affrays still occur particularly along the Jeypoor borders, and the Political Officers of Jeypoor and the neighbouring States have had a good deal of rather inexcusable trouble in this way during the past year.

*Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Sanitation.*

19. The average number of prisoners confined in the jails of Native States during the past year was 3,208, a decrease of 406 upon the number of the year before. The Jeypoor Jail held on an average 958 prisoners, and of the 12 other jails four only contained less than 100. The total number of deaths was 170, which gives a general rate of 53 per thousand. Dr. Sutherland remarks that this mortality is nearly double that recorded in British jails of late years, the Lower Provinces of Bengal excepted. The death-rate (128 per thousand) was particularly high in Bhurtpoor, where the jail is understood to be under systematic management, and in Jeypoor which also has a regular prison. In Oodeypoor also it was high, but in Ulwur, the best managed Jail of Rajpootana, it was low.

20. The number of dispensaries remains the same as last year, three new ones having been opened, and three closed at Jeypoor, where they have been superseded by the Mayo Hospital. There has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the total number of cases treated. This increase was chiefly among the out-door patients, the limited accommodation being a bar to the increase of in-patients. The average cost of the cases treated amounted to annas 4 pies 4. An abstract showing the working of the dispensaries is attached.

21. 80,611 vaccinations known to be successful were performed during the year. This number shows an increase of 15 per cent. upon the returns of the year before. The ratio of success to failure in primary operations has slightly improved. The total cost of vaccination arrangements was Rupees 10,004, which gives a rate of less than annas 2 for each successful operation, a decrease of one pie in last year's rate.

22. During the course of the year Rajpootana has lost the services of Dr. Moore, who for nearly ten years has most ably discharged the duties of Agency Surgeon and Superin-

tendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination. To Dr. Moore's untiring exertions and to his influence with the Chiefs must be ascribed much of the improvement which has lately been recorded in the condition of the State Jails, and the progress of vaccination arrangements and the remarkable spread and effective working of the dispensary system. Dr. Moore has been replaced by Dr. Sutherland, late Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh.

### *Railways.*

23. No extension has been opened during this year on the Rajpootana (State) Railway, the terminal point of which is still Nusseerabad. Considerable progress has been made with the Sindia State line. Rails have been laid down throughout that part of the line which lies within the limits of the Dholepoor State, and material trains have begun to run.

### *Public Works—Mayo College.*

24. Nothing has been done toward beginning the central building during the year, as the design was not ready. With regard to the boarding houses for sons of Native Princes and Chiefs who have to attend the College, those which were nearly completed last year have been quite completed and made over for occupation. Besides the Ajmere, Jeypoor, Oodeypoor, Bhurtpoor, and Bickaneer houses, which were practically ready last year, the Jodhpoor and Ulwur houses are now habitable. The Tonk residence or boarding house was commenced in November 1876 and made good progress. It is expected that it will be finished in July or August 1877. The design for the Jhallawar boarding house has been but lately approved and sanctioned. The delay in this project was occasioned by the revision several times of its plans and estimates owing to the difficulty experienced in bringing the cost within the sum given, *viz.*, Rupees 35,000, without sacrificing the accommodation required by the Durbar or the architectural features of the building. It is anticipated that the work will perhaps be completed during the current year 1877-78.

The Mayo College Principal's house and the College Park roads were completed during the year with a few minor exceptions. The former will on completion cost about Rupees 29,000, and the latter about Rupees 16 or 17,000.

*Communications.*

25. Under this head are the "Agra and Ahmedabad Road" and the "Ajmere and Mhow Road," commonly called the "Mhow and Nusseerabad Road," with their several link lines. Some description of these routes and their condition was given in last year's report, and it need now only be said that they are in fair repair.

The Pontoon raft over the Banás river near Deolee on the Nusseerabad and Deolee Road proved a failure, as it could not be worked owing to the great difficulty of preventing the cable from being either completely silted over by sand or being carried away by drift wood and rubbish if floated. Arrangements have therefore been made by Maharaja of Jey-poor, in whose territory the passage of the river is situate, to keep up sufficient ferry boats.

The southern road through the Harowtee States mentioned in the 40th paragraph of last year's report, is making some progress, and the section through the Mukundarra pass in Kotah has, as was hoped, been this year made practicable for wheels. With the co-operation of the three States interested we may expect to see a good high road laid down within a year or two throughout. When this has been accomplished, and when the Aravelli barrier between Meywar and Marwar shall have been pierced by one road passable on wheels in all seasons, the most obviously needed thoroughfares will have been opened out. The railway system, when complete, will be the main arteries of the country's circulation; and it may be difficult to over-estimate the probable effect upon Western Rajpootana of bringing its landlocked districts into sure and rapid communication with Guzerat, by the railway to Ahmedabad. The existing track is as bad as possible, and almost impassable during the rains; it must have remained in the same condition for centuries; yet it has been for centuries the main because the natural outlet of Upper Rajpootana proper toward the sea coast and the nearest marts for raw produce.

*Education.*

26. A report upon the Mayo College at Ajmere, which stands at the head of the Educational establishments of Rajpootana, has been submitted by the Principal, Major St. John, R.E., and a copy of this report will be found in Appendix. Since the date of Major St. John's last report

12 new boys have joined the College, of whom no less than five came from Oodeypoor. On the other hand three have been removed for different reasons, and a fourth student, the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, has left the College to reside in his capital for a few months before his majority. The present number of pupils is therefore 31, of whom eight are from Ajmere, eight from Marwar, six from Jeypoor, five from Meywar, three from Ulwur, and one from Jhallawar. It is hoped that this number may be considerably increased during the coming year by contingents from Oodeypoor, Marwar, Ulwur, Jhallawar, and Jeypoor. The Chiefs of Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor have both shown marked interest in the College. As regards the minor States matters are less hopeful, and it must be recollected that six of those which have contributed to the fund have no boarding houses, a deficiency which will have to be remedied in some way.

27. The progress of the pupils who attended the College during the past year is on the whole promising. Mr. Laing, who joined his appointment as Head Master in August last, has succeeded in gaining the respect and affection of the boys and in pushing on their studies. Major St. John, however, considers that the moral and physical improvement throughout the College has been more remarkable than the mental. The boys are taking to English sports with considerable zest, and are beginning to associate with one another, which at first they did not; their physique has improved under the influence of regular exercise, their health and their conduct out of school have been good, though they do not take readily either to book learning or school discipline.

28. Besides the Principal's house, that of the Head Master and the residence of the Ajmere boys, six State boarding houses are now habitable, one more, that of Tonk, is nearly ready—and the Jhallawar house is in hand. The main building of the College has not even yet been begun, but the second design submitted has been approved, and the estimates are at last understood to be almost ready. The roads are nearly complete, and the grounds have been much improved. The racket court, fives court and swimming bath are now finished.

29. The income for the year under review has barely covered the expenses, and the accumulated fund has been considerably reduced, while the necessity for increasing the cost of the teaching staff has become apparent. The sub-

scriptions to the endowment fund have now been collected with the exception of a sum of Rupees 14,250, so that the maximum income of the College has been almost reached, and, as Major St. John points out, this cannot exceed Rupees 36,600, while the expenses, as the number of pupils increases, should to fulfil requirements eventually rise to Rupees 42,000.

30. Beside the Mayo College, the Thakoors' schools at Ulwur and Jodhpoor are getting on well; and there is a school of the same class at Jeypoor. It is worthy of remark that the same two States, Ulwur and Jodhpoor, have this year sent up three pupils to the Calcutta University; two of these passed the matriculation examination from the Jodhpoor High School, and one from the Ulwur High School. The Ulwur tahsili and village schools also show increased attendance and generally good progress. In the State of Bhurtpoor also education is doing well. Several new schools have been opened, the educational staff has been increased, and the villagers are said to be bearing part of the expense of the *Hulkabundi* schools. In Jeypoor the attendance at the Maharaja's College and the zillah schools has somewhat fallen off, but this is explained by the establishment of Mission Schools in various parts of the capital. In the Oodeypoor school the English teaching of the boys seems to be pretty well done. In Serohi a new school has been started at Erinpoora, and one or two of the neighbouring Thakoors have been induced to send their sons. In Pertabghur the school, a very elementary one, is well attended. In Dholepoor the number of schools is the same as last year, and the number of boys is slightly increasing; the system of teaching at the principal school in Dholepoor itself may now improve, since Mr. K. Deighton of the Agra College has kindly undertaken to inspect it periodically. Colonel Gordon speaks well of the usefulness of the regimental schools in Meywar.

31. Female education appears to be making but little way, except in Jeypoor and in Ulwur, where there are 15 schools with 301 pupils. But even here the schools outside the capital are languishing. In Shahpoora a score of girls are under instruction, and in Oodeypoor there is also a girls' school which is attached to the boys' school, a connexion that does not answer, and will be dissolved. Altogether it seems that Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, Marwar, and Ulwur are doing best. Education is very little extended in Marwar.



Last year Major Walter wrote: "Beyond a smattering of Hindee, the youths of Marwar do not receive much education, and it will take some time before the prejudice (which prevails principally amongst the ladies of families) against sending their children any distance for education is overcome."

*Local Corps.*

32. A detachment from each of the local corps of Rajpootana was present at the Imperial Assemblage—the whole body consisting of nearly 400 Infantry and 116 Cavalry being under the command of Captain Greenfield, 2nd in Command of the Deolee Irregular Force. It was not found possible to include these detachments among the troops who were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on the 5th January, but they did good service in furnishing escorts and in guarding the camp of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General during the continuance of the assemblage.

33. The question of arming the Local Corps with Snider rifles has lately been under consideration, and the dispersion of these corps in detachments makes it very expedient to keep up their efficiency to a high standard.

34. In November last Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., returned from furlough and resumed command of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Major Gunning. In March last Colonel Carnell went on furlough to England, and the command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force was assumed by Colonel C. Blair, Major Gunning replacing the latter in the command of the Mhairwarra Battalion. In the Deolee Irregular Force Captain Greenfield is now officiating as Commandant during the absence of Colonel Clay on six months' furlough.

*The Meywar Bheel Corps.*

35. The Meywar Bheel Corps has not been inspected this year. The detachment, which under the orders of Government had been acting during the spring of 1876 in co-operation with the Meywar troops against the Mandwa and Bakel Bheels, came in on the 1st May. The force suffered no loss during the operations. Colonel Gordon reports that the corps is in a most efficient condition, the conduct of the men has been excellent, and the popularity of the regiment among the Bheels has been increased by the boons lately granted to it in common with the other Local Corps.

*The Deolee Irregular Force, the Mhairwarra Battalion and the Erinpoora Irregular Force.*

36. The Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwarra Battalion were inspected by Brigadier-General R. Phayre, C.B., who reported favourably upon their condition and appearance, and who has taken great interest in the training of these two Local Corps since he has commanded at Nusseeraabad. He has recently been good enough to propose to superintend the extension to these corps of the field firing practice prescribed lately for the regular army. The Erinpoora Irregular Force was inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa.

*Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General.*

37. Major Walter and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. H. M. Durand has discharged the duties of First Assistant since he joined the office in August last. Lieutenants Thornton and Yate are both good and efficient Assistants, and Mr. Yar Mahomed Khan, my attaché, promises very well indeed.

38. The preceding observations are intended to give a concise account of the general condition and progress of affairs in Rajpootana during the year under report. In order to summarize conveniently the minor affairs and events recorded in the reports of the Political Agents, I preface them by a brief notice of each State separately.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

*Ulwur.*

39. In Ulwur the administration is being successfully carried on by a Regency Council under the presidency of Major Cadell, V.C., but the Maharao Raja comes of age in November next, and appears well fitted to assume, under proper advice and support, the direction of his State's affairs. Major Cadell and Captain Martelli (the Chief's Guardian) both report extremely well of him; and though he does not take eagerly to book learning he appears to me a very capable and high-spirited young man. The general condition of the State is advancing; the new land revenue settlement has stood very well the test of first collections, and the Treasury has a good balance of income over expenditure. There is every prospect that the Maharao Raja will on his accession

to power find himself the ruler of a thoroughly prosperous and progressive State, and this fine position he will owe very largely to the exertions and ability of Major Cadell.

*Kotah.*

40. Kotah was under the superintendency of Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan until the 1st September. The Nawab then resigned, and Captain Abbott assumed charge of the administration in addition to his own duties as Political Superintendent of Jhallawar. In January Captain Abbott made over charge to Major Powlett.

41. The condition of the State is still convalescent, though it will take some years to effect a substantial recovery from the disorder which preceded the appointment of Sir Faiz Ali Khan, who himself had to contend with extraordinary and peculiar difficulties. Major Powlett reports that the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts is defective, and during the last few months a special Commission has been appointed to inquire into reported malpractices by officials. Sir Faiz Ali Khan was much embarrassed by the peculiarity and novelty of his position, for his appointment was in some respects a new experiment in Rajpootana, and from such embarrassments Major Powlett is free. His report shows that the revenue and expenditure are in a fair state of equipoise, and he may be trusted to superintend effectually the whole administration.

42. Nearly a fourth of the total debt of Rupees 42 lakhs has already been paid off, and no difficulty is anticipated in setting aside a sum of six lakhs annually for the liquidation of the remainder. The settlement survey of two out of the 15 Nizamuts into which the State is divided has been finished, but as the revision of assessment is not complete I can form no opinion of the result, though the establishment of any fixed and moderate demand must be a change for the better in Kotah. That section of the southern road which runs through this State is making good progress.

*Dholepoor.*

43. In Dholepoor the land revenue settlement has been almost completed with an economy of time and money that is worth special notice. Mr. W. H. Smith's report, which is given in Appendix, shows that the whole area of the State

(678,972 acres, or 1,055 square miles) was measured and surveyed in 8 months and 20 days, and the entire work of a settlement previous to assessment has been completed in 18 months. The assessments will be given out this year, and the total cost from beginning to end will not have exceeded Rupees 50,000. The work has been directed and passed by a first class Settlement Officer, to whom and to the Political Agent I submit that great credit is due for a remarkable fiscal exploit. Meantime the land is being much improved, submerged tracts have been reclaimed, tanks and wells have been constructed, and several new works are shortly to be taken in hand. The condition of the finances is satisfactory. A third instalment of the Government loan has been paid off, and the revenue has exceeded the expenditure by nearly a lakh. A smaller but still substantial surplus is expected next year.

*Jhallawar.*

44. The affairs of Jhallawar are in good train, and Captain Abbott administers them judiciously. The income exceeds the expenditure; but the land revenue assessments need reorganization, and the farming system will have to be at least remodelled. Postal lines have been laid down, and the police system is under revision. Captain Abbott says he is making a "commencement" of municipal committees, which perhaps ought rather to be termed an elementary revival of the remarkable charter of self-government conferred on Jhalrapatūn by Zalim Sing early in this century.

STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

*Meywar Agency—Oodeypoor.*

45. Colonel Impey's report upon the disposition of the young Maharana, his capacity for work, and his strong desire to administer well, is very satisfactory. Meywar is a most difficult government, the finances require careful nursing, the land revenue needs proper assessment, and there is a great want of roads. Colonel Impey's report touches all these points, and with his advice and guidance the Maharana's administration may be looked to for much improvement and many much-needed reforms.

46. A fresh attempt is to be made, at the wish of the Maharana, to introduce in Meywar a proper system of land assessments. Last year I reported that the first attempt at

a summary settlement had failed with the first bad harvest; but Colonel Impey may now be able to place the matter on a more solid basis; and I observe that he is alive to the ruinous effect upon cultivation of the numerous taxes on corn. The embankment of the Deybur lake, perhaps the largest sheet of artificial water in India, has been repaired just in time, and the important road from Oodeypoor through the Aravallis to Marwar is at last in hand.

47. Colonel Impey writes that 29 cases of gang-robbery have been before the Durbar Courts during the year, of which eight only were reported to the Political Agent. On the whole, however, crime appears to be on the decrease.

48. Colonel Gordon's report on the Bheel Tracts contains some interesting matter. The emigration of the Bheels from the jungles to settle down as cultivators in the open country is an excellent sign. We shall have no firm order in these parts until the tribes are reclaimed from their wandering life, and until their shifting system of sowing patches of land here and there is abandoned for settled cultivation. The religious movement which Colonel Gordon notices is evidently a step upward in the scale of morals and society.

49. In November Colonel Herbert was relieved of the charge of the Meywar Agency by Lieutenant-Colonel Impey, who has since held it. Colonel Impey was present at the Delhi Assemblage, and on his return made a tour through the smaller States of the Agency, of which a good account forms part of his report.

#### *Banswarra.*

50. As regards Banswarra, the chief event of the year has been the expedition against certain refractory Bheel Pals in the Pertabghur border, which I have already noticed. The condition of the State is backward, the central power is loose and weak, the relations of the Chief with his feudatories are bad, the Bheels are beyond proper control, and the officials are not men of sufficient calibre or ability. It is difficult rightly to apportion the blame for this state of affairs; but these outlying States have to contend against many physical disadvantages caused by the nature and situation of their territories, and they have probably never been welded under a compact administration. The principal landholders, especially the powerful Rao of Kooshalghur, maintain a practical independence of the Durbar.

*Pertabghur.*

51. The condition of Pertabghur is much superior to that of Banswarra. - This little State is improving fast. The debt is being cleared off. The Maharawul has devoted to this purpose during the year a sum of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs formerly hoarded by his father, and has made adequate arrangements for the liquidation of the remainder. His Highness is a well-disposed and intelligent Chief, and the people are comparatively prosperous and contented.

*Dungarpoor.*

52. Dungarpoor does not show so encouraging a prospect. The crops during the year suffered much owing to irregular rainfall and blight, and cholera has been prevalent in several villages. The expenditure has greatly exceeded the income, though the deficit may no doubt be partly accounted for by the Maharawul's late pilgrimage to Bindrabun and other holy places. His Highness started on this expedition in October, and did not return till February. In the interval he visited the principal holy cities of Hindostan, ending with Gya, after which he went on to Jubbulpoor and Bombay. He is said to have thoroughly enjoyed his travels. Since his return to Dungarpoor His Highness has not taken so active a part in the administration as he used to do.

## JEYPOOR AGENCY.

*Jeypoor.*

53. In Jeypoor Captain Baylay, who held the office of Political Agent during the greater part of the year, and who did very well, was relieved in February by Major Law, who has submitted the report.

54. His Highness continues as hitherto to take great interest in works of public utility or interest. Good drinking water is now brought into the city at a cost of four annas per 1,000 gallons; the Mayo Hospital, which was opened by Lord Northbrook in December 1875, and which has much architectural merit, has proved valuable to the crowded population of the city; a new metalled road has lately been constructed from Mandawar on the Rajpootana (State) Railway to Kerowlee, a distance of 49 miles; and the Albert Memorial Hall, which is to be erected in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit, and is expected to cost three lakhs, will shortly be taken in hand. Jeypoor is already one of

the finest cities in India, and His Highness has inherited the taste of his family for arts and architecture. It is difficult to write with any confidence of the internal condition of the State, as there is a strong indisposition to disclose it. But I gather that there is a good deal of violent crime still rife in the northern districts, while the judicial system is not in substance equal to its show, and the land is over-assessed. Nevertheless, the government of Jeypoor is in strong hands, and if the material improvements are mainly seen in or close round the capital, this is in the natural order of radiation from the centre.

*Kishenghur.*

55. The State of Kishenghur has been ably administered by Maharaja Pirthi Sing who maintains his reputation as a just and wise ruler. During the year under review two of His Highness' daughters were married, the elder to the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the younger to the Maharao Raja of Ulwur. The Oodeypoor marriage entailed heavy expense upon Kishenghur, as the young Maharana came with a *cortège* of 5,000 followers, protesting, in reply to remonstrances, that this was the irreducible minimum of retinue which accorded with his rank and the occasion.

56. The general condition of the State has been fairly prosperous. Small-pox and fever have been prevalent, though in a less severe form than in Jeypoor, but the rainfall and crops were fair, and there seems to have been very little crime.

*Lawa.*

57. Lawa has been well managed during the year under review. The rainfall and crops were abundant, and there was a surplus of Rupees 3,000 in the Treasury at the close of the year, which with other funds have been allotted to public works.

MARWAR AGENCY.

*Jodhpoor.*

58. Jodhpoor has been prosperous during the year under review, as the unusual rainfall produced excellent crops, and kept the country healthy. Major Walter gives an account of the causes which led to the revolt of the Loheena Thakoor, who has since got off too easily. There has been no remarkable crime; but life and property are by no means so well protected as they should be in Marwar. On the other hand, the Rajpoot landholders of Marwar, headed by

their chief kinsman the Maharaja, are, as a body, high couraged and well affected, and contain the elements of solid political advance.

*Mullani.*

59. In Mullani the rainfall was above the average, and the crops were excellent. There has been little serious crime. The Tilwarra fair is said to have brought together 50,000 people. In consequence of the diversion of Durbar troops to Loheena, the police arrangements were not so effective as usual.

*Jeysulmere.*

60. In Jeysulmere the rainfall and crops were good, and no serious crime is reported. The Maharawul does not enjoy good health, but Major Walter considers that he governs his small State quietly and well.

HAROWTEE AGENCY.

*Boondee.*

61. The office of Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk has been held during the year by Captain Muir, Colonel Clay, and Colonel Berkeley. The last named officer took over charge in November, and has now submitted the Annual Report, which deals only with Boondee, Tonk, and Shahpoora. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondee appears to have been very visibly impressed and stirred by his journey to the Imperial Assemblage and by the honors there conferred on him. He has of late inclined more favourably to proposals for improving the tracks which serve as roads in that part of Rajpootana, and is otherwise departing from the strict conservatism which in some degree detracted from his high reputation as a wise and prudent ruler.

*Tonk.*

62. In Tonk matters are not so satisfactory, but it is much easier for an old and experienced Chief to govern an ancient and compact State than for a young Nawab, with his deposed father alive in exile, to manage a territory dispersed into six *enclaves*, himself a Mussulman surrounded by Rajpoot principalities. His granduncle, who was much respected, was Minister during the past year, but has died in the present month; and the Nawab has to contend with embarrassed finances and intriguing kinsmen. Colonel Berkeley's advice and support have been and will be, very valuable to him.



63. The crops during the past year have on the whole been good, and no distress is reported. Major Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Tonk in February last, and found the jail and dispensary in good condition. He was also impressed with the manner in which the Court records were kept.

*Shahpoora.*

64. Shahpoora is going on well. The young Chief takes an active part in the business of the State, and is acquiring a knowledge of Sanscrit and English. The finances show a balance on the right side, the debt is being rapidly paid off; the jail and dispensary are in good condition, and the school well attended, while the Chief deserves special credit for encouraging vaccination.

*The Meena Kherar.*

65. The Meena Kherar, a rugged tract of country lying on the confines of Boondee and Meywar, has been quiet. Colonel Berkeley observes that "this is becoming a stereotyped remark with regard to a district which was up to 1860 the most turbulent in Rajpootana."

*Eastern States Agency.*

66. The head-quarters of this Agency have, at the request of the Bhurtpoor Chief, been removed from Bhurtpoor to Agra. The Political Agent's office was held by Dr. Brereton from March till August, when he gave over charge to Captain Ridgeway, who has, however, been absent from the head-quarters of the Agency during a great part of the year, first, with the Maharaja at Simla, and afterwards on special duty at Delhi. During his absence the current duties of the Agency have been carried on by Drs. Brereton and Spencer.

*Bhurtpoor.*

67. In Bhurtpoor the year under review has been on the whole a prosperous one. The health of the Maharaja and his infant son has been good throughout the year, and the same may be said of the people in general, though the city was attacked by a severe epidemic of cholera during the hot weather and rains. The crops have been abundant; no serious crime has been reported; education has made good progress; and notwithstanding a disbursement of nearly eight lakhs upon the army, the income has fully covered

the expenditure. I am glad to be able to add that the border disputes between Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor have been settled.

68. The Extradition Treaty is said to have worked smoothly, but Captain Ridgeway observes that much care and discrimination are required in order to check the tendency of the Durbar to trump up criminal charges where the real offence is political.

*Kerowlee.*

69. Captain Ridgeway's graphic account of the condition of Kerowlee is worth reading. The State is poor, and the administration incoherent; but the ruling classes are still in a primitive phase, and their treatment requires patience and consideration. Meanwhile, the people at large are not discontented or oppressed; the country appears to be singularly free from violent crimes and from litigation; and the Chief is making a very patriotic effort to reduce his debts. The balance of the State debt to Government was remitted during the year (on the representation of Major Walter), and His Highness was enabled to attend the Imperial Assemblage. He was much pleased with his visit to Delhi and with the gift of three 6-pounder guns which were sent him by the Viceroy. Captain Ridgeway gives an account of the reception of these guns in the capital. They were consecrated by the priests amidst general rejoicings, and now form part of the armament of the Kerowlee Fort.

*Shoojanghur Agency.*

70. Captain Burton continues to reside at Bickaneer. He has now been posted for several years in this remote and unhealthy country; he continues to discharge his duties to my satisfaction, and in the service of Government he spares no pains. The police posts on the Bhawalpoor border have been duly kept up, and Captain Burton reports that no complaints have reached him from the Bhawalpoor authorities. On the other hand, the Thakoorate of Bidesur is in an unsettled condition owing to disputes between the Thakoor and some traders of the district; a caste dispute, in which some of the most influential commercial families of Bickaneer are involved, has arisen in the capital, and is still causing a great deal of trouble; and a very serious outbreak occurred in the State prison at the capital, when no less than nine of the prisoners were killed. This affair is now under enquiry, but it happened during the

Maharaja's absence, and to get to the bottom of it is not easy. Justice is done in a rough way throughout this State, and punishments are made to profit the State besides hurting the offender. The best symptom of improvement is that the Chief is reported to be on good terms with his Thakoors, whereas the country was formerly in chronic disorder from their contentions.

71. It is not easy to arrive at a trustworthy conclusion regarding the condition of the finances. According to the accounts put in by the Durbar, the income and expenditure for the year were exactly equal, each amounting to Rupees 13,13,751. As the income includes a sum of Rupees 63,905 due to certain State departments besides some balances of uncollected land revenue, these accounts would in fact make out a considerable deficit. Captain Burton, however, thinks that they are incorrect, and that there was in fact a surplus of more than two lakhs of rupees.

*Serohi Superintendent.*

72. The superintendency of Serohi was held throughout the year under review by Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, who has now gone to England on furlough, having been relieved by Colonel Blair, Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion. Colonel Carnell had held uninterrupted charge of his office for nearly seven years; had acquired great influence and popularity among the people, and his success in bringing to order the unruly and turbulent classes had been marked by the acknowledgments of Government. The improvements which he effected in this way are great, but the work is not yet complete though there have been no serious troubles during the past year.

73. The rainfall was plentiful and the crops ample; prices have been low, and the public health good.

74. The revenue is improving, and the debt is so far decreasing that the State may hope to be shortly clear of financial embarrassment. A very seasonable windfall was realized on the death of the late Rao from the *Karni Báb*, or special contribution for funeral obsequies of a Chief, while the young Chief's marriage to the Danta Rana's daughter in May 1876 brought him a considerable dowry. His Highness appears sensible and prudent beyond the custom of Rajpootana; and is anxious to improve his knowledge of the world by study and travel.

*Abstract of the number of patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Native States of Rajpootana (including Jail patients) and of the number of Vaccinations for the year 1876.*

NAME OF STATE.	Number of institutions in each State.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.			REMARKS.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful or unknown.	Total.	
Bhurtpoor	...	13	1,661	61,151	62,812	15,266	2,510	17,776
Jeypoor	...	13	1,835	44,360	46,195	13,843	2,618	16,461
Oodeypoor	...	3	351	7,425	7,776	1,868	314	2,182
Perfabghur	...	1	...	2,782	2,782	...	...	...
Jhallawar	...	3	588	5,154	5,742	783	108	891
Kerowlee	...	2	558	5,915	6,473	2,099	622	2,721
Kotah	...	2	1,017	4,899	5,946	1,112	330	1,442
Jodhpoor	...	6	876	20,963	21,839	8,414	1,796	10,210
Tonk	...	2	515	9,545	10,060	1,619	401	2,020
Deolee	...	1	151	3,317	3,468	270	125	395
Khetri	...	3	30	6,577	6,607	...	...	...
Sikar	...	1	2	2,140	2,142	...	...	...
Indurghur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholepoor	...	4	395	11,666	12,061	5,893	782	6,665
Banswarra	...	1	...	6,499	6,499	6	2	8
Kherwara	...	1	67	848	915	...	...	...
Bickaneer	...	2	234	1,915	2,149	27	5	32
Aboo	...	1	18	2,449	2,467	813	197	1,010
Anadra	...	1	80	2,262	2,342	...	...	...
Sambhur (Customs)	...	1	...	211	211	...	...	...
Public Works Department	...	1	...	803	803	...	...	...
Serohi	...	2	108	1,341	1,419	955	67	1,022
Jasol	...	1	...	870	870	...	...	...
Ulwur	...	5	943	12,749	13,691	26,787	2,849	29,635
Shahpoora	...	2	92	4,337	4,429	866	756	1,622
Total	...	73	9,551	220,177	229,728	80,611	13,481	94,092
1875.	...	73	8,817	212,313	221,130	72,948	14,561	87,509

(Sd.) G. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,  
*Offg. Supdt. General, Dispensaries  
and Vaccination.*

## MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 95A.-17A.P., dated Oodeypoor, 15th May 1877.

FROM—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Meywar,

TO—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govt.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the States under the Meywar Agency for the past year 1876-77.

2. The event of most importance to the State during this period was the investiture of the young Maharana Sujjun Sing with full powers and the consequent cessation of the minority. The Chief attained his majority of 18 years of age on the 30th June, but the transfer of powers to His Highness was necessarily delayed till the 18th September, and the ceremony of the installation has not yet been performed.

3. *Delhi Assemblage.*—The visit of the Maharana to Delhi to attend at the proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, was the next event of public importance. His Highness with a select following of nobles and attendants and a camp of about 500 troops arrived at Delhi on the 18th December, and remained till the 7th January. He exchanged ceremonial and private visits with His Excellency the Viceroy, attended on the proclamation day and at the other festivities, and took a prominent part among the ruling Chiefs of India in evincing his loyalty towards the Crown. As a mark of personal favor the Maharana's salute of 19 guns was raised for his lifetime to 21; and various gifts of honor were conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on His Highness in the name of the Empress of India. The Maharana left Delhi gratified with his visit and the honors he had received.

4. One of his nobles and two of his ministers shared in the distribution of honors. Rao Bukht Sing, of Baidla, the second noble in rank in Meywar, was, for his long and faithful service to his own State and for his loyalty to the British Government, awarded the title of Rao Bahadoor; and on the Durbar officers, Lalas Chuggun Lall and Punna Lall, the title of Rae was conferred.

5. The Maharana paid several visits to Chiefs of other States, and in virtue of his ancient line received many more; and thus, I believe, has become acquainted with the heads of most of the ruling families in Hindostan. Whilst waiting at the Delhi Railway Station for the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, the meeting of the Chiefs gathered from all parts of Hindostan was a never to be forgotten sight. Here the warm salutations and embracements of some connected by ties of fraternity or of mutual interest attracted notice; there, the introductions through friends of more distant family allies, or possibly of ancient enemies, claimed attention. Genial natures, like Maharajas Holkar and Rewah, were not content till they had addressed each one, and any well

known Political Officer was overwhelmed with greetings and solicitations for further introductions, Hindoo, European, Mahratta, and Mussulman, all met unceremoniously, and this informal intercourse was one great feature in the great gathering at Delhi of 1876-77.

6. *Marriage*.—In July 1875 the Maharana had married a daughter of the Edur House, and last November, prior to the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness went to Kishenghur and there espoused a second wife, the eldest daughter of the ruler of that State, Maharaja Pirthi Sing, who has long been known as one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chiefs in Rajpootana. The marriage ceremonies passed off well, and after a short stay the Maharana proceeded to Pohkur and Ajmere where he remained till his presence was required at the Imperial Assemblage.

7. *Tutor*.—In August Mr. Framjee Bhikajee's presence being required at Banswarra, he vacated his temporary post of tutor to the young Maharana, and returned to his original one of Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, and my predecessor complimented him on the "quiet and judicious manner in which he had conducted his delicate duties." The Assistant tutor, Lalla Mookund Lall, has remained with the Maharana, and still assists him in his studies.

8. *The Maharana Sujjun Sing*.—It is with much pleasure I am able to report that, ever since the responsibilities of Government devolved on Maharana Sujjun Sing, he has undertaken them with a zeal and assiduity which promise well for the future welfare of the people of his large possessions. His Highness seems earnestly to realize the duties of his position, and to bring a clear and unprejudiced judgment to bear on the details of the administration.

9. *Administration*.—Up to the 18th September the Government was carried on on the minority basis by a Council of Chiefs and officials directed and controlled by the Political Agent, their powers then ceased, and the young Chief himself assumed the reins of government, retaining the former officials and looking to the Political Agent for advice and support.

10. *Council*.—In March the Maharana formed a Privy Council of twelve nobles and officials, of whom five daily attend at the Palace for the transaction of business under His Highness' own presidency to decide important cases and appeals from the Lower Courts.

11. *Revenue*.—Last year's report mentioned that the experiment of a summary settlement of the revenue in certain districts of Meywar had failed, owing, it was said, to a bad season. It is the general opinion the settlement could have been maintained had it been properly supported and enforced on the local officials, who, from habit, training, and other reasons, are naturally averse to any fixed assessment. The young Chief, however, being fully alive to the evils of the present revenue system, is anxious to make a fresh attempt to introduce one, that will conduce more to the prosperity of his ryots and to the filling of his treasury. With this view, at the Maharana's request, I have, with the assistance of his officers, examined the revenue statistics and arrangements, and found the latter as vexatious as they are intricate and varying. The prevailing custom is to assess in produce on an estimate of

the crops; it would be difficult to say whether the Chief or the ryots suffer most in this transaction, which opens a wide field for speculation and oppression. I trust this enquiry may be the first step towards a lasting and important reform, and lead to great improvement in the peace and prosperity of this vast and fertile principality, thousands of acres of which lie fallow simply from neglect and mismanagement, no inducement being given to the ryots to extend cultivation. Fertile and well-watered as is this territory, yet the price of cereals, as well as of all provisions, is always high: now in a prosperous season wheat is but 15 seers to the Imperial rupee: this fact alone shows that there are radical faults in the revenue system and administration, as well as in the Customs Department.

12. *Finance*.—I am unable to attach reliable accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the past year; they are not yet made out, but I regret to find the latter considerably exceeds the former, and that for the last few years the tide has been setting the wrong way, outgoings increasing, and income steadily decreasing. When the minority ceased last September my predecessor stated “that the State had been put to great and exceptional expenditure by the marriage of the Maharana with a Princess of the House of Edur, by the journeying to and from Bombay and its attendant expenses on the occasion of the arrival in India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the reception of a visit \* \* \* of the late Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, and the repairing of the embankment of the Surroop Sagur, roads, &c., damaged by the floods.” To this list of exceptional expenses I have to add those of the Kishenghur marriage (which were entirely borne by Meywar), and of the journey to Delhi, which together cost the State nearly five lakhs. It has only been by resorting to the surplus of previous years that the State has been preserved from debt. I trust the Maharana’s personal rule will enable him to keep a more careful control of his finances than has been done lately; the whole system requires readjustment, but when he has mastered the details of his present income and expenditure, he will be able to control both and leave a margin for contingencies.

13. *Relation with tributaries*.—It is with pleasure I am able to report that the past year has not been productive of those internal disputes for which Meywar has been notorious, though there are still some legacies from former years that have not yet been thoroughly settled. The relations between the young Chief and his nobles have commenced satisfactorily, and both parties appear disposed to maintain their present good feeling.

11. *Boundaries*.—During the past six months Lieutenant Hope, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, has been engaged on a difficult boundary, where the south-east corner of Meywar marches on the Rampoor District of Maharaja Holkar’s territory. The demarcation of this boundary has been repeatedly undertaken and abandoned owing to difficulties raised by both the interested parties; but now, though there has been considerable opposition to overcome, I am happy to say the boundary officer’s tact and decision has carried it through and

a great portion (21 miles) of the line has been laid down : the remaining part, Trans-Chumbul, will probably be completed during this month.

15. The boundary of the fiefship of Bunera in North-East Meywar and of the estate the Raja of Shahpoora, also a Meywar feudatory, holds under the British Government, has also been carried on during the past year. The Boundary Officer, Syud Jáfir Husen, has met with much difficulty especially in dealing with the Raja of Bunera, and the boundary is not yet completed.

16. It was intended that an officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps should settle the important boundary between Meywar and Nimbahera of Tonk during the past season, but the occurrence of the Delhi Assemblage and the paucity of officers made this plan impracticable. The boundary will be commenced as soon as the season admits.

17. *Public Works. The Jeysamand or Deybur Lake.*—I have the pleasure to report that the repairs have been vigorously prosecuted to the bund of the Jeysamand (better known as the Deybur) Lake, of which mention was made in Colonel Herbert's report last year.\* I visited the lake in March, and was astonished at the magnitude of the

\* Paragraphs 17 and 18 of 1875-76. works : shrubs and trees had in the course of years sprung up on the bund, and their roots gradually forcing the stones out of place had allowed the water to percolate through, and endangered the structure. This necessitated the removal and replacing of the whole stone face of the embankment alone a great undertaking, but to it had been added the completion of the original design—the filling in with rough stones carefully fitted of the space between the front and rear walls of the bund—about 533,000 cubic yards. The masonry embankment on the lake side is 1,000 feet long and 95 feet high, 50 feet wide at the base and 15 at the top ; the rear wall is 1,300 feet in length, as the gap between the hills gradually widens. The rocks blasted from the hills on either side afford excellent material for the work, and labor is cheap and plentiful, but it has

† Imperial currency. already cost Rupees 31,866,† and it is estimated that it will require an expenditure of Rupees 82,014† more for its completion. The works are being carried out, solidly and economically, under the constant and careful supervision of the Durbar Executive Engineer Mr. Williams. Ere the rainy season the bund will be secure and water tight. The stone facing will not be completed for a year, and it will, in all probability, take three more of steady work before the vacuum between the masonry faces is filled in.

18. Confining the waters of the largest artificial lake in India, the Jeysamand bund will, I believe, in strength and importance stand unrivalled, a monument of the enterprise of past ages, and of the public spirit of Ranas Raj Sing, Jey Sing and the present Chief Sujjun Sing. Of its proving a work of utility for the irrigation of the lands lying beneath it, or of its being made remunerative, I am not very hopeful as there are many difficulties to overcome before this can be achieved. This ulterior design is however being kept in view, and sluices will be introduced at either end of the bund, to supply canals along the hill sides and eventually irrigate the plains below.



19. *Roads.*—The work on the Oodeypoor and Kherwara road flagged during the first portion of the year, but it is now being pushed on: bridges, culverts, and road are fast approaching completion. The Durbar is anxious to bring to a conclusion a work that has been in hand since 1869. When it no longer swallows up the States' annual grant of Rupees 60,000 allowed for roads, it is hoped that the road from Oodeypoor to Marwar *viâ* the Dessooree Pass will be improved. The present fair weather track has been repaired and kept in working order.

20. The Maharana is having a road made from his capital to Eklingjee, that on his constant visits to the shrine of the protecting deity of his family, he may be able to drive to the pass. There is a better approach to Eklingjee than the one selected; but there being on this route an old paved causeway over the hills the Maharana wishes, as a temporary expedient, that a made-road should connect it with Oodeypoor, leaving the road through the other pass to be made hereafter.

21. At the wish of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana States, the Durbar sanction last August Rupees 3,500 for the metalling of five miles of the road from Jhallawar to Deolee that traverses Meywar, and the money has just been called for and paid.

22. *Railways.*—During the past year negotiations have been in progress for the cessation of lands for those portions of the Western Rajpootana and the Neemuch and Nusseerabad lines of Railway that will pass through Meywar. Unfortunately the projected lines only benefit outlying portions of this State, and leave the heart of the country untouched. It is to be hoped that where waste land is so plentiful as in Meywar, care will be taken to avoid carrying the rails through cultivation and watered ground, or much loss to the people will ensue.

23. *Schools.*—The Oodeypoor school is maintained on the same footing, and with the same staff of teachers as last year. I have been here too short a time to be able to speak with certainty of its work and results, but I believe that the Head Master, Mr. Baird, and the teachers conscientiously perform their duties. The English scholars have all unusually good pronunciation and are taught thoroughly. Too much time and teaching appear to me to be devoted to arithmetic, a branch of education always so well appreciated by the commercial class that teachers are inclined to encourage attendance at the school by favoring it to the neglect of other culture. I conceive the aims of a State free school to be the giving of a good general education and the raising the standard of intelligence among the scholars.

There are certain plans under consideration that I trust will correct this tendency, and otherwise materially increase the usefulness of the school. The average daily attendance of boys is 415.

24. The school for girls is attached to the boys' school, and this doubtless limits the attendance, for the better classes especially of Rajpoots will not send their daughters to so public a place. There are two native female teachers under the superintendence of Mrs. Lonargan, the mistress appointed last year; the education consists of Hindie and needle-work, and here again great stress is laid by the parents on arithmetic.

25. *The Mayo College*.—Soon after taking charge of this Agency, I had the pleasing duty of introducing to the Mayo College at Ajmere the first four young scions of Meywar aristocracy, whom my predecessor had succeeded in recruiting. A fifth boy, the eldest son of the Raja of Bunera, joined the college last February. The boys have been well reported of by the Principal, Major St. John, both for conduct and intelligence, and we trust soon to fill the Oodeypoor boarding house with its full complement of 12 Rajpoot lads of good family.

26. *Dacoities*.—Eight dacoities in Meywar came to the notice of this Office during the year. Two of these cases were transferred to the International Courts of Meywar and Marwar, and the remaining six were investigated in the Durbar Courts. In none of these cases do any dacoits appear to have been captured. In the Durbar Criminal Court Returns 29 cases of gang robberies are entered, so that the great majority of these cases can never have been reported to this Agency. The Durbar has been requested to inform this Office in future of every dacoity. These robberies generally occur either in the north-east corner of Meywar, towards Jehazpoor and Shahpoora, or in the vicinity of Nimbahera of Tonk, and the outlying portions of Scindia and Holkar's territories, Jawud Neemuch and Rampoor; few take place either in the heart of the country or in its western portion, and they are chiefly perpetrated by plundering Baotees or Moghees.

27. *Government Mails*.—The Government mails have passed through Meywar with perfect safety during the past year, there has not even been an attempt at a robbery. There are five separate Imperial postal lines, which are well guarded by Meywar troops at a great expense to the Durbar. Some of them pass through the wildest part of the country, and gold and precious articles are common contents of the mail. It is surprising therefore that robberies do not occur, and the security reflects great credit on the Durbar who protects, and on the honesty of the runners who carry the mails.

28. *Jails*.—The prisoners at Oodeypoor are distributed between two outlying forts as jails. They now contain 111 prisoners who are fairly fed and cared for, but they are overcrowded and naturally no such management is possible as in a building expressly built for a prison.

29. *Dispensaries*.—The two Oodeypoor Dispensaries continue under the superintendence of Dr. Burr, the medical officer of the Agency, assisted by Hospital Assistants Allum-oodeen and Bhowanising. The Returns show an average daily attendance of  $45\frac{1}{2}$  at main dispensary (outside city),  $43\frac{3}{4}$  at branch dispensary (in city), and the past years' cost for these Durbar institutions has been Rupees 4,397-9-9.

30. *Small-pox and vaccination*.—Small-pox has been very prevalent in the city this spring, and I hear there has been great mortality especially amongst children, the disease is now decreasing, but the ravages of this epidemic at the capital make one doubtful of the success of our palliative measures; there are three vaccinators paid by the Durbar at a cost of Rupees 384 per annum. The number of vaccinations reported in 1876 was 2,182, with a large successful percentage of 94.14.

31. *Oodeypoor City Conservancy*.—A liberal sum, quite sufficient to ensure good sanitary arrangements, is allowed by the Durbar for the conservancy of the capital, yet the result is not satisfactory. There are many local difficulties to contend with, and the funds have not been well administered; with a better method I trust to see the city conservancy much improved.

32. *Weather and Crops*.—In 1876 the rains were good but not excessive, though damage was caused by a heavy fall at one time. These late rains damaged the khureef crops, the chief of which, Indian-corn, suffered severely and was deficient throughout Meywar. The rainfall for the year was 25 inches. The rubbee crop has been above the average, except where mildew injured the wheat, but the crops harvested late have been much damaged by exposure to the sudden and unseasonable storms of this unprecedented spring.

33. Meywar has maintained its reputation for high prices in cereals. The average rates at Oodeypoor have been per Imperial rupee and in our standard weights—

Wheat, 15 seers. | Barley, 21 seers.

Indian-corn, 19 seers.

In consequence of these high prices labor is scarce and wages high.

34. *Opium*.—Mr. Ingels continues Assistant Opium Agent at Oodeypoor. The number of chests weighed at the scales during the official year has been 6,446. In submitting this Return Mr. Ingels brought to notice the decrease of 3,427 between this official year and the last, and requested that the Durbar might be urged to prevent the smuggling of opium. On being asked what reason he had for supposing opium to be smuggled out of Meywar, the Assistant Opium Agent referred to a correspondence of 1871 regarding the surreptitious export of the drug by other routes, and to a letter of May 1876 in which he brought to the Political Agent's notice "that certain jaghiredars did not cause the whole of the opium to be brought to the Government scales, but allowed it to be carried elsewhere, thus evading the Raj as well as the Government duties." To this smuggling he attributed the deficiency.

35. Though these reasons were not supported either by facts or tangible proofs, I brought them to the immediate notice of the Durbar, and I requested that stringent measures be taken to ensure all opium grown in Meywar coming to the Government scales, and to detect and punish smuggling if it prevails.

36. On referring however to the Returns of the chests weighed

1870-71	4,188.
1871-72	... 4,881.
1872-73	... 4,915.
1873-74	... 8,068.
1874-75	... 5,791.
1875-76	... 9,873.
1876-77	... 6,446.

here during the past seven official years, I find the average has been 6,352, and therefore the number of the past year, viz. 6,466, is rather above the average, and that for the previous official year 1875-76 exceptionally high. The decrease in 1874-75 was attributed to the low prices of opium then prevail-

ing, and some 4 or 5,000 chests were supposed to have been withheld till more favourable rates should induce export: these I conclude swelled the

number for the next year (1875 and 1876) to 9,873 chests, and this accounts for the sudden increase. However the question raised by Mr. Ingels shall not be lost sight of, and if there is smuggling of opium I trust eventually to detect it.

37. *Survey*.—The operations of No. 1 Party of the Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey have been continued in Meywar during the past year under Captain Charles Strahan, R. E., Deputy Superintendent. They have been mostly confined to the difficult tract of hilly and wooded country to the south-east of Oodeypoor, the Saloombar and Durriawud districts, where the survey has necessarily been protracted through the features of the country. Much tact has been displayed by the survey officers in their dealings with the inhabitants of these wild parts where an European is rarely seen. I know of only two disputes having taken place, and these were quickly and amicably settled; the footing gained this year will smooth the way for next year's operations in the same districts.

38. *Durbar, Civil and Criminal Courts*.—Appended are the usual Returns furnished by the Durbar of the cases heard in its Civil and Criminal Courts during 1876-77. There is a separate Court for civil and one for criminal cases, with one Appellate Court for both, and appeals can also be brought before the Maharana and his Council, so there is no lack of administration of justice, and I believe the Courts to be conducted with fairness and diligence. If justice fails anywhere, it is not at the capital, but in the districts where police arrangements are deficient and subordinates careless; there crime often escapes detection and punishment. It is noteworthy in the working of the Civil Court that the large sum of Rupees 1,10,386 of decrees remains unrecovered, out of a total of Rupees 1,47,305-9 awarded to plaintiffs, and this in addition to the unrecovered balances of past years. This shows weakness in the Courts' executive powers, and has been brought to the notice of the Maharana.

39. *International Courts of Vakeels*.—The International Court of Vakeels at this Agency consists of representatives of the States (marginally noted) surrounding or forming part of Meywar, and they form an intelligent and painstaking jury. As in similar Courts there is a disposition to rest satisfied with monetary awards, while the surrender and punishment of offenders are not enforced. Robbery thus becomes a gambling transaction with the chance of escaping scotfree, or if detected paying fine on the gains, this growing danger requires to be checked by strict and careful supervision. The annexed Returns show 25 cases to have been adjudicated during the past year, ten of which were grave offences, 13 prisoners have been sentenced by the Court, and Rupees 2,485-6 has been awarded in compensation.

40. *Tour of the Political Agent*.—On the 4th November 1876 the Political Agent, my predecessor, left Oodeypoor with the Maharana on his marriage trip to Kishenghur. There I relieved Colonel Herbert and accompanied His Highness to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. On the return journey in January I marched with my camp *via* Neemuch to Pertabghur, Banswarra, Dungarpur, and Kherwara, arriving at

Oodeypoor on the 2nd March 1877. These minor States had not been visited since February 1873 ; further details of this tour find place below.

41. *Hilly Tracts*.—The Political charge of this part of Meywar, held ex-officio by the Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps as Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and 1st Assistant to the Political Agent, was during the year under notice held by Major Gunning till the 2nd November, when Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., rejoined and resumed charge. The post of 2nd Assistant Political Agent, similarly held by the 2nd in Command at Kotra, has been filled by the following officers :—

Major C. G. Gunning. | Captain A. R. T. McRae.

Captain A. Conolly.

42. The reports of Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., and of Captain Conolly, Officiating 2nd Assistant on the Hilly Tracts and Kotra respectively, are appended, and afford interesting information on the progress and peaceful condition of this wild district. The Agency is fortunate in having such able and efficient officers as Colonel Gordon and Captain Conolly in these detached but important posts.

Good service in the settlement of boundary and border cases before the International Courts of Meywar, Doongurpoor, and Mahi Kanta, has been done by Colonel Gordon and Major Gunning during 1876-77.

*vide* paragraph 38 of Officiating Political Superintendent's report.

43. *Absence of serious crime*.—I am happy to report there have been no disturbances nor any serious cases of robbery in the Hilly Tracts this year.

44. *Case of witch-swinging*.—The case of witch-swinging, for which the villages of Mandwa and Bakel in the Kotra District were punished, as reported last year, has been completed this year. The Bhopa or witch-finder was surrendered by the Bheels, and the heads of the villages, who had been seized till he should be given up, have been released and resettled in their homes. The necessary example has been made, and I trust it will be long before we have again to punish a crime of this detestable nature.

45. *Meywar Bheel Corps*.—A full company of the Meywar Bheel Corps accompanied the Political Agent to Delhi, and with detachments from other Local Corps guarded the Rajpootana Political camp. Certainly it was the first time the despised and hitherto degraded Bheel walked an independent man through the bazaars of the Imperial city ; a true oriental he was equal to the occasion, and though interested in the novel sights he was not abashed by them, nor by the pomp and display around him. One of the most intelligent of the escort, when questioned of the visit and his impressions of Delhi replied that he had never seen grain so cheap before !

46. There is no difficulty in recruiting for the Meywar Bheel Corps, and the additional pay, &c., that has lately been granted to it will further increase its popularity. The effects of regular pay and an assured livelihood are plainly seen in the villages near Kherwarra in the smart women and well-built huts ; whether better food has acted on the

physique of the Bheels of this neighbourhood I cannot say; but there is a marked difference between them and those of Banswarra, especially amongst the women, whose vigorous forms and free bearing give one the idea of a healthy mountaineer race and contrast forcibly with the miserable, worn, prematurely-old look of their sisters in the south-eastern jungles.

47. *The province of Muggra Kherwara.*—The Province of Muggra Kherwara comprises a considerable portion of the hilly tracts, the remainder being held by petty Bhoomeea and Grassia Chiefs. It has lately come to the Maharana's notice that the Hakim or Governor of that district has, in concert with other officials, been carrying on a system of flagrant oppression and speculation. His Highness determined to ensure good government and justice, has instituted a public and thorough enquiry in the district, and gross tyranny and malversation have been proved against the local officials. The young Maharana is earnestly bent on a thorough reform, and on new measures being adopted for the improvement of his Bheel subjects, and, if his intentions are honestly and persistently carried out, as there is every reason to hope they will be, this province, which has long been in bad repute, will yet become safe, peaceful, and prosperous. It is worthy of notice that the head Bheels of the villages came into Oodeypoor, and offered to pay an enhanced rent, provided it might be in money not in produce, and at a fixed assessment, whereby they might escape constant interference and local oppression.

#### PERTABGHUR.

48. *Pertabghur.*—Of Pertabghur during 1876-77 there is but little to record, and that little is satisfactory.

The Maharawut.

The Maharawut has given more attention than he did formerly to the management of his State and the welfare of his people; he is less extravagant, and he is gradually paying off his debts. His Bheel subjects are fairly treated. His Highness appears to rule with firmness and justice, and his people to be contented and prosperous: the mode of government may to our eyes be rude, but it is ready and appears suited to the requirements of the people.

49. During my tour I traversed the length of the small State and held frequent intercourse with the Chief and his officials. He has been revising his revenue arrangements, and I was glad to find had a clear personal knowledge of the affairs of his government. The Maharawut is a true Rajpoot of manly habits and demeanour, and a zealous sportsman.

50. *Kamdar.*—The Maharawut has lately appointed Sah Jodh Kurn as Kamdar, the post having been vacant since the violent death in June 1875 of Oonkar Bias. With the new Kamdar I am unacquainted, but the Assistant reports that he has held office before and that he commands respect and influence.

51. *Dispensary.*—The Hospital Assistant at the Pertabghur Dispensary died suddenly in December 1876, and his successor has not yet been appointed. Dr. Burr visited the dispensary in February, and considered its state satisfactory. It is now in the temporary charge of a vaccinator.

52. *Imperial Proclamation.*—As the Maharawut was unable to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January, he held an open Durbar at his capital at which the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, attended, and announced to the Chief and his people the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The Maharawut exerted himself to make the occasion one of public rejoicing, and to show his own loyalty to the British Government. I think it is to be regretted that Maharawut Oodey Sing was not induced to attend at Delhi. He is an intelligent man and has already evidently profited by the few opportunities he has had of mixing with the outside world, and I am sure he would have brought back from his journey and from the great gathering fresh notions and enlarged views. To my mind it is of more importance on the occasion of great Durbar to draw an isolated Chief like Pertabghur from his wilds, to judge for himself of the advantages of civilization, than to seek for the attendance of those who, from their proximity to British territory, are accustomed to fresh sights and are constantly in contact with our officers.

#### BANSWARRA.

53. *Banswarra.*—The affairs of Banswarra have been, as Government is aware, for years in an unsatisfactory state; the government weak, with little or no control either over its Thakoors or its Bheel subjects. To bring British influence nearer to Banswarra an Assistant was stationed there in 1869, but I fear there has not been much improvement effected, though the speedy settlement on the spot of local differences has in a measure soothed grievances, and prevented matters from becoming worse. From various causes it is doubtless a difficult country to rule; it is isolated amongst hills, away from civilizing influences, its people either stubborn Rajpoot Thakoors nearly on a par with their Chief, or semi-independent Bheels, for whom nature has liberally supplied secure fastnesses as retreats in case of intrusion or invasion.

54. *Banswarra and Serohi compared.*—In its natural features and in its population of turbulent Thakoors and recusant Bheels, Banswarra greatly resembles Serohi, but the latter possesses considerable advantages denied to the former; a highway passing through the heart of the country; the location within its limits of two European stations and of the summer head-quarters of political power; the presence of a Local Corps raised and employed as a police for the suppression of crime; and the supervision and at times the direct administration of an experienced officer vested with both political and military power. With all these advantages it is only of late years that in Serohi crime has been suppressed, and life rendered comparatively safe. Can we wonder that without one of them remote Banswarra still continues rude and lawless?

In natural gifts Banswarra far surpasses Serohi. The country is better watered, the hills clothed with finer timber, and the valleys wider, less stony, less rugged. Colonel Keatinge spoke of it and Doongurpoor in 1870 as "the most beautiful and improvable portions of Rajpootana," and it abounds with alluvial plains where thousands of acres might, in the hands of good cultivators, spring into fields of poppy, grain, and

sugar-cane, plains watered by innumerable streams, and bordered by magnificent forests. With the same opportunities and the same fostering care that Serohi has enjoyed for these past twenty years and upwards, Banswarra may yet become a prosperous and well-governed State.

55. *The Chief and his people.*—For my tour I purposely chose the direct but narrow and difficult route from Pertabghur through the disaffected Bheel District. I endeavoured to meet and become acquainted with both the lawless Bheel Chiefs, but only one of them (Dulla Rawut) did I succeed in seeing. The Maharawul appeared gratified with my visit to his capital; I saw a great deal of him, but I saw very few of his Sirdars, his summons to meet me there having been disregarded by the majority of them. The great want of unanimity between this Chief and his nobles has been often brought to notice, and it has not been improved by late events. This is much to be regretted as it at once increases tenfold the power of the Bheels to disturb unmolested the peace of the country.

56. *His family.*—The Maharawul has two sons, the elder a delicate boy of eight, whom I trust he may be induced hereafter to send to the Mayo College. The mortality at Banswarra amongst children is, I am told, very great, and it would be well for the boy's health as well as character to get him removed early to a more salubrious place and among better influences.

57. *Kamdar or Minister.*—His Highness has lately appointed a new minister, Lala Gunput Lall; with a limited list of officials it is difficult to secure a good man for the post, and few Rajpoot Chiefs like introducing a foreigner even though he be of marked ability and experience. Without outside aid it is almost hopeless to expect improvements in the government of this State.

58. *Expedition against the Bheels.*—An expedition against the Bheel Pals on the Pertabghur border had long been pending, to enforce the authority of the Durbar, and to inflict punishment for raids and serious crimes against life and property. It had received the sanction of the Political authorities last year, but from various causes had been postponed. In April it started, and it is still out, occupying the villages and trying to capture offenders. I am happy to say there has been little bloodshed, and the most daring and most recusant Bheel Chief, Oonkar Rawut, has been secured. Whether these coercive measures will have a lasting salutary effect will depend, now the Durbar authority has been asserted, mainly on the tact and management displayed in resettling the Bheels, and the Political Assistant will have to use his best exertions to ensure a satisfactory result from this display of force.

59. *Roads.*—The vital importance of roads to the welfare of a State no one will deny, and especially is their construction necessary in a country such as this, where there are no natural tracks except along the beds of torrents, and where each successive rainy season renders the only available footpaths through the hills more and more difficult. There is not a road worthy of the name in the country; a cart to go from Pertabghur to Banswarra, a distance of 40 miles, has to make a



circuit of 20 more. Axes had to be used freely to enable an elephant with me to ascend and descend the numerous ghâts (or passes) between the two capitals. The civilizing effect of highways is also incontestable, the making of them gives honest occupation to the Bheels, the opening of the country quiets the people, and when completed an impetus is given to trade, and to the Bheel the zest of paid employment in the safe conduct of travellers and merchandise. The good results of the Oodeypoor and Kherwara road are patent, traffic along it has greatly increased, and it has effected "an immense amount of good in quieting the several *quondam* turbulent Bheel Pals."

60. *Forests*.—Forest conservancy should also not be lost sight of in our relations with this State. It abounds with forests, but valuable and worthless trees are alike consumed or ruthlessly cut down by the wandering Bheel, when he wishes each year to cultivate a new plot of ground, or to make a little money by the sale of greenwood. He spares none but sacred groves and fruit trees, and the young teak is cut down directly it has gained any market value as a post, the stump remaining a monument of his shortsightedness and laziness.

At Salimghur, Dhumotur, and Arnode, in the Pertabghur District, weekly wood marts are held, and buyers come from the neighbouring provinces, but none of them will penetrate further into the Bheel haunts. Troops of Bheels, men and women, may be seen plodding along with wood to these markets, carried either on their heads or dragged along the ground by bullocks, a rude way of polishing off the rough edges.

61. There is apparently no check whatsoever on the destruction of these forests, and to plant anew is much too advanced a notion for either Rajpoot or Bheel. Colonel Keatinge spoke strongly to the Maharawal on the subject, and I brought the reckless waste of timber to his notice, and showed him the advantages that would accrue to him and to his ryots from a little judicious care and control, but evidently, except as it concerned the environs of his capital, the question interested him very little. With the steady decrease of forests, the rising demand for timber and the strides of the railway, conservancy must soon form an important item in Banswarra Administration.

62. *Imperial Proclamation*.—On the 1st January the proclamation of the Imperial title was duly made at Banswarra by Captain McRae, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, especially deputed thither. A Durbar was held for the purpose by the Maharawal and public festivities followed.

63. *Political charge*.—As I have lately fully reported on this State, it is unnecessary for me now to do more than append the Assistant Political Agent's Annual Report. In April 1876 Lieutenant Yate had to relinquish charge through ill health, and till August there was no Assistant there. Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, who had been on other duty at Oodeypoor, then returned to his previous charge where he still is. Mr.

*Vide* paragraph 7. Framjee Bhikajee's own report shows the various duties he has been engaged in since August. More district work would have been done this spring, had not the Assistant's presence been required at Banswarra head-quarters on account of the Bheel disturbances.

## DUNGARPOOR.

64. *Dungarpoor*.—The Maharawul of this State is a middle-aged man, of a cheerful and vigorous disposition, and ordinary ability. So long as his rule is personal, his people will be fairly governed, but there is a tendency to carry out through officials reforms that border on encroachments on existing rights, and this is giving rise to discontent.

65. There is great room for improvement in Dungarpoor in roads, but the State has the advantage of a counsellor near at hand with Superintendent at Kherwara, and progressive measures as well as any complaints are brought by him to the notice of the Durbar. Appended is Colonel Gordon's separate report on Dungarpoor; the statement of the trade carried on at the annual fair at Bunesbur is interesting, showing that goods to the amount of Rupees 1,06,909 were sold there.

66. At Dungarpoor I had the pleasure to meet Maharawul Oodey Sing on his return from his travels and pilgrimage in Bengal and Bombay. I think His Highness on hearing of medals, banners, and additional guns bestowed at the Imperial Assemblage pensively regretted that the scene of the great proclamation had not been included in his pilgrimage, and thought he would have been better advised had he too gone to share in the honors conferred. With high lineage, great family pride, and small means, the lesser Meywar Chiefs stand on their dignity and shun appearing amongst their more favored and wealthier compeers. This is to be regretted as it tends to keep alive old world customs, and to close the doors to progress and improvement, but a little diplomacy and steady influence may yet effect great changes in these out-of-the-way States.

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## A.

*Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1876-77.*

No. & nature of offence.	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses sustained.		Number of cases admitted and amount of losses.		Total number of cases and amount of losses.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment.	Cases remaining undisposed of.		REMARKS.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Number of cases and amount of compensation awarded.		Number and amount of cases dismissed.	Cases.		Amount.			
							Cases.	Amount.					Cases.		Amount.
1. Dacoity	17	2,693 11 0	22	15,045 0 0	39	17,738 11 0	8	370 0 0	25	9,024 9 0	...	39	6	8,714 2 0	39 women, and 21 men by drowning; 16 women and 13 men by opium poisoning; 2 women and 2 men by strangulation, 1 man shot himself and another stabbed himself.
2. Theft	63	21,497 13 3	267	70,492 13 0	329	91,990 10 3	131	15,716 10 0	151	69,533 14 0	...	47	24	6,740 1 3	
3. Highway robbery	25	13,269 10 6	66	2,148 4 0	91	15,417 14 6	33	6,901 6 0	34	5,333 10 0	...	7	24	3,182 14 6	
4. Murder	6	.....	35	.....	41	.....	...	.....	21	.....	...	10	7	.....	
5. Wounding	1	.....	17	.....	18	.....	...	.....	4	.....	...	13	1	.....	
6. Arson	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	2	2	.....	
7. Bribery	2	.....	4	.....	6	.....	...	.....	4	.....	...	1	1	.....	
8. Sale of children	2	.....	6	.....	8	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	5	1	.....	
9. Abortion	3	.....	15	.....	18	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	10	5	.....	
10. "Pranch" (trespassing)	2	.....	19	.....	21	.....	...	.....	4	.....	...	15	2	.....	
11. Witchcraft	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	3	...	.....	
12. Mutilation	2	.....	4	.....	6	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	4	...	.....	
13. Suicide	2	.....	97	.....	99	.....	...	94	...	...	...	...	5	.....	
14. Escape of prisoner...	...	.....	4	.....	4	.....	...	822	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
15. Petty offences	547	.....	620	.....	1,167	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	345	.....	
Total	674	37,401 2 9	1,186	87,086 1 0	1,860	1,25,147 3 9	998	23,082 0 0	258	83,892 1 0	113	447	18,637 1 9		

(Sd.) E. C. IMPREY, *Lieut.-Col.*,*Political Agent, Meywar.*

## B.

*Return of Criminal Cases during the year 1876-77.*

NAMES OF STATES.	Dacoities.	Killing and wounding.	Highway robbery.	Robbery with wounding.	Poisoning.	Ill-treatment.	Abduction.	Theft.	Cattle-lifting.	Receiving stolen property.	Miscellaneous.
Meywar	7	2	2	3	.....	2	.....	15	3	.....	243
Gwalior	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	19
Neembahera of Tonk	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	23
Pertabghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dungarpoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Banswara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency.	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	48
Total	10	3	5	5	.....	5	4	26	3	.....	359

## C.

*Detail of Criminal Cases during the year 1876-77.*

NAMES OF STATES.	DACOITY.		THEFT.		MURDER.		Mutilating.	Kidnapping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witch-swinging.	Miscellaneous.
	No. of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	No. of cases.	Property carried.	No. of cases.	Persons destroyed.					
Meywar	6	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 22,873 8 0	59	18	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 714 12 0	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	243
Gwalior	.....	.....	.....	5	392 8 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Neembahera of Tonk	2	1,572 0 0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Pertabghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dungarpoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Banswara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	1	6,000 0 0	.....	4	627 0 0	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	48
Total	9	30,445 8 0	59	29	1,734 4 0	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	359

(Sd.) E. C. IMPEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Political Agent, Meywar.*



**F.**  
*Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1876-77.*

Nature of cases or complaints.	Number of cases in hand, with amount of claim.		Number of cases admitted during the year, with amount of claim.		Total number of cases, with amount of claim.		Number of cases settled and dismissed, with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled, with amount of claim.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Debt ...	373	2,53,001 11 6	397	1,40,927 1 9	770	3,93,928 13 3	500	1,91,829 12 6	270	2,02,099 0 9	Explanation of cases disposed of. Amount in cases decreed and dismissed Rs. 1,91,829-12-6, of which Rs. 36,919-7-3 have been paid to plaintiffs, and cases amounting to Rupees 44,524-3-6 dismissed or non-suited, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,10,386-1-9, decreed in favor of plaintiffs, but unrecovered.
Marriage disputes ...	24	.. ..	28	.....	52	.....	43	.....	9	...	
Adoption ...	14	.....	4	.....	18	.....	9	.....	9	.....	
Caste disputes ...	3	.....	9	.....	12	.....	9	.....	3	.....	
Miscellaneous ...	300	.....	206	.....	506	.....	295	.....	211	.....	
Total ...	714	2,53,001 11 6	644	1,40,927 1 9	1,358	3,93,928 13 3	856	1,91,829 12 6	502	2,02,099 0 9	

**G.**

*Return showing the number of civil suits appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1876-77.*

Number.	Nature of cases.	CASES PENDING.		Total.	CASES DISPOSED OF.			Cases remaining.	REMARKS.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.		Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Total.		
1	Debt ...	53	144	197	138	44	182	15	
2	Caste disputes ...	... 41	5	5	3	1	4	1	
3	Dispute about property ...	...	147	188	119	42	161	27	
4	Marriage disputes ...	...	17	17	14	2	16	1	
5	Adoption ...	1	3	4	2	2	4	...	
6	Boundaries ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	
7	Miscellaneous ...	1	29	30	17	8	25	5	
	Total	100	346	446	297	100	397	49	

(Sd.) E. C. IMPEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Political Agent, Meywar.*

## H.

*Return showing the number of Criminal Cases appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1876-77.*

Number.	Nature of cases.	CASES PENDING.			CASES DISPOSED OF.				REMARKS.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Total.	Cases remaining.	
1	Theft	7	59	66	48	14	62	4	
2	Selling children	...	5	5	2	3	5	...	
3	Suicide	...	4	4	1	2	3	1	
4	Forgery	...	37	37	23	13	36	1	
5	Assault	7	52	59	31	24	55	4	
6	Dacoities and highway robberies	1	9	10	6	2	8	2	
7	Bribery	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
8	Abortion	...	3	3	1	2	3	...	
9	Taking the law in one's own hand	...	87	87	57	19	76	11	
10	Extravagancy	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	
11	Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
12	Adultery and abduction	8	12	20	10	6	16	4	
13	Misappropriation	...	5	5	...	1	1	4	
	Total	23	277	300	182	87	269	31	

(Sd.) E. C. IMREY, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
Political Agent, *Meywar.*

No. 105, dated Banswarra, 2nd May 1877.

From—MR. FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE, Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Banswarra & Pertabghur,  
To—COLONEL E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent in Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Banswarra and Pertabghur for the year 1876-77.

2. *Change of Office.*—I resumed charge of the Office from Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent, Meywar, on the 1st August 1876, and my relations with both the Durbars have been very cordial throughout.

3. *Imperial Durbar.*—The only noteworthy occurrence which took place during the year was the convening of a Durbar at Banswarra and Pertabghur on the 1st January 1877 for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the "Title of Empress of India." Both the Princes were invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; but under the circumstances set forth in my letters, Nos. 291 and 299, dated respectively the 26th October and 4th November 1876, they were exempted from attendance. Befitting Durbars were, however, held at Banswarra and Pertabghur where the Imperial Proclamations had been read respectively by Captain McRae of the Meywar Bheel Corps and myself, and the occasion was celebrated at both the Courts with the greatest rejoicings and *eclat*. A detailed account of the ceremonies observed at Pertabghur was submitted to you with my letter, No. 1 of 1877, and I doubt not but that a similar report on the Banswarra Durbar must have been sent in by Captain McRae.

4. *Administration of the State.*—The administration of the State of Banswarra was nominally conducted by Rao Rutton Sing of Garhi, a principal and richest noble of the State, until November last when he resigned the Ministership on the pretext first of his going on a pilgrimage to Benares, &c., and then in consequence of his Senior Thakooranee's death and his old age. But the State is none the worse by his resignation. Though personally a well influential Sirdar, his ability to conduct the State affairs was a mere cypher. He was a mere puppet in the hands of others and was never well disposed, although he professes to the contrary towards his Sovereign. During the tenure of his office extending over 22 months, he could do nothing in the State worthy of commendation.

Since Rutton Sing's resignation the administration was carried on by Mehta Jusrāj, the Naib Minister, and he too, like his predecessor, has signally failed in fulfilling his office: he is now sent in command of the Banswarra expedition to be touched upon elsewhere.

5. *The new Minister.*—There being no able and a trustworthy man in the State in my me at the Maharawul could place his confidence, and being averse to the appointment of a foreigner, His Highness has, after conferring with me on the subject during your recent visit to Banswarra, induced Pertabghur versus Lal to accept the Ministership, and has accordingly invested him in six cases, S. S. usual khillut, &c., on the 18th inst. I cannot but regret the want of proofs, four of which I have submitted to His Highness, which I have no doubt will not fail to secure reforms in the State.



6. *General health.*—The health of the country has not, as ever before, been good throughout the year of report: Dysentery in August and different kinds of fever in October, November, and December being the most prevailing sicknesses. During February, March, and April last, small-pox broke out in its most terrible form and carried away no less than four hundred children. A few adults had also been attacked, and a Khalasi of mine succumbed to the disease.

7. *Climate.*—The climate of Banswarra is however pretty good between February and June, but during rest of the year it is certainly very unhealthy owing to the thick jungle all round, and for this reason the Assistant Political Agent is allowed on application to reside at Oodeypoor or Neemuch during the rainy season.

8. *Dispensary.*—The Dispensary at Banswarra continues to be well attended; 5,882 patients against 5,313 in the previous year being treated during the year at an aggregate cost of Rupees 840 × 9-3.

9. *Vaccination.*—Forty-eight children were vaccinated by the Hospital Assistant during the year, of which 11 cases proved unsuccessful. Small-pox has, as mentioned in paragraph 6, been of an unusually virulent type this year, and the want of an experienced vaccinator is much felt, especially the people having begun to appreciate the invaluable advantages vaccination is calculated to afford. The Maharawul has personally promised you to engage a vaccinator on Rupees 12 a month for the future.

10. *Sanitation.*—I am sorry I cannot report favorably on the conservancy arrangements in the town of Banswarra. They have been rather neglected of late, and I have brought the matter seriously to the notice of the Durbar authorities and trust my advice regarding this very important subject will have due attention.

11. *Rainfall and temperature.*—I subjoin the return of rainfall as kept by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Banswarra Dispensary for the last four years. It will be seen that the fall last season had been most extraordinarily heavy as compared with the preceding years:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
January	...	...	...	...
February	...	0.87	...	...
March	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...
May	...	0.30	...	...
June	...	1.15	6.54	...
July	13.91	21.70	10.90	17.83
August	41.39	7.36	10.80	14.85
September	67.56	29.15	...	9.12
Total inches & cents	122.86	60.53	...	33.80

No register of the temperature in the verandah at noon, the average at Banswarra, but

Summer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92° to 100°
Rains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80° to 83° and
Winter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55° to 65°

Theft  
Selling &  
Suicide  
Forgery  
Assault  
Dacoities and 1  
Bribery  
Abortion  
Taking the law  
in their  
own hands

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

12. *Harvest*.—The extremely heavy rains have done much injury to the khureef crops, composing mukki, rice, moong, oerud, chola, &c., the outturn being only about 10 annas in the rupee. The rubber harvest, comprising wheat, gram, &c., has however yielded an average crop.

13. *Prices current*.—The prices of the food grain in the town of Banswarra as stood on the 30th April 1877 is as follows, per Imperial rupee by the standard seer of 50 tolas :—

	Sers.	C'wheels.
Mukki ... ..	18	12
Wheat ... ..	18	12
Gram ... ..	2½	...
Moong ... ..	15	...
Rice, common ... ..	13	12

14. *School*.—This valuable institution is, as you are aware, very poorly supported by the Durbar who have hitherto treated it with indifference; but I am glad to say that by my constant urging, coupled with the advice you gave the Maharawul when at Banswarra for its improvement, His Highness seems earnest in setting it on a more satisfactory footing.

15. *Post Office*.—The Post Office at Banswarra continues to work satisfactorily and has apparently become self-supporting: the people of the town who at first looked on the Office with suspicion now freely take advantage of it and consider its existence a blessing.

I regret to observe, however, that the transit of the mails, &c., from Khairwara to Banswarra and *vice versa* is very unsatisfactory, each mail taking no less than 22 hours instead of the allotted time of 11 hours. Khairwara is only 72 miles distant from here. It is very desirable that the rate of transit be accelerated.

No mail robbery has, I am happy to report, occurred during the year.

16. *Agar Singh*.—Konwar Agar Singh, the natural son of the Maharawul of Banswarra, about 24 years old, has in consequence of some domestic quarrel left his father's protection since December last and is now living in Dungarpur.

17. *Raids and Robberies*.—In the months of June and July 1876, or previously to my resuming the charge of the Office, several raids and robberies were reported by the Pertabghur Durbar as having been committed by the Banswarra Bheels. Immediately on my taking charge, measures were caused to be taken for the repression of the crimes, and I am happy to be able to say that no more outrages have since occurred on the Pertabghur border.

18. *Settlement of Border cases*.—Seventeen border raid cases, the occurrences of June, July and August between Banswarra and Pertabghur, were decided by me at the Panchayet held at Raipoor and Salumghur in November-December 1876. The following is a statement of the awards, &c. :—

*Pertabghur versus Banswarra.*

Award given in six cases.	S. S. Rs.	5,455 9 9
Rejected for want of proofs, four cases	.....	
Withdrawn, one case	.....	
Award in favor of Pertabghur Rs.		5,455 9 9

*Banswarra versus Pertabghur.*

Plundered cattle restored to plaintiff in one case	...	35	head
Claim thrown out in the absence of plaintiff	...	1	
Claim withdrawn	..	...	1
Claim not proved	..	...	1

19. *The Bheel Chiefs of Banswarra.*—The raids mentioned in the preceding paragraphs were perpetrated by men headed by the notorious Oonkar Rawat of Mowri-Khera and the Khoontias or headmen of the villages of Panthawul, Renda and Bor-Khera under the Bheel Pal of Sodulpor.

About the end of July last the Banswarra Durbar had despatched an armed force to subdue and punish these refractory Bheel Pals, but owing to the then heavy rains and the overflowing of the River Mahi, the force had to be necessarily recalled and further operations postponed till a more favorable season for the purpose.

While it was under contemplation to form a second expedition, you marched through this Bheel tract on your recent tour through these States. On this occasion the Bheel Chiefs Dula and Oon Karia Rawuts of Sodulpor and Mowri-Khera respectively were summoned to pay you their respects. Dula obeyed the summons, but Oon Karia did not. Dula also confessed to the excesses committed by his Bheels, but pleaded that those belonging to Panthawal, Renda and Bor-Khera were beyond his control and stated that the Durbar might punish them if it likes.

20. *Expedition against the Bheel Pals.*—After a long and deliberate conference with the Maharawul, you were pleased to sanction, under certain conditions, the expedition for the coercion of these refractory Bheels by your letter of instructions to me, No. 84 of the 24th February 1877.

The expedition, consisting of some 218 infantry, 100 cavalry and 200 Bheels, was accordingly despatched from here on the 5th April, as reported in my letter No. 87, dated the 7th idem, under the command of Mehta Jasraj. The force went straight up to Mowri-Khera, arriving there on the morning of the 6th, and found the Pal entirely deserted, Oonkar with his family and adherents having fled to the most intricate fastnesses. The expedition consequently encamped there in the hope of eventually apprehending Oonkar and restoring order. Shortly afterwards the sons of Deojee the ex and lately deceased Rawut of Mowri-Khera and some of their adherents, who were more or less outlaws, gave themselves up with the pledge to cause the capture of Oonkar on condition that one of Deojee's sons is made Rawut in the room of Oon Karia and are now accompanying the expedition on its mission, and negotiations are being carried on to comply with their request.

The other disobedient Bheels of Renda, Panthawal and Bor-Khera have also depopulated their villages and are living in the untractable hills and jungle. On getting information the Renda people were pursued on the 19th ultimo, but unsuccessfully. Some 130 head of cattle and six prisoners (men and women) are however reported to have been

captured from this place, as also some 30 cattle belonging to Oon Karia. The force is still in the field evidently bent on securing the cause for which it is sent out. Oon Karia is said to be rambling about from place to place and is now said to be in the Roopghur hills in Pertabghur; spies are after him. When Oon Karia is captured or otherwise secured, it is hoped that the rest of the turbulent Bheels will readily give themselves up.

21. *Bheels of Kotra*.—A few of the disobedient Bheels of the Crown village of Kotra, against whom an attack was premeditated, have recently joined the Raj force and are said to have done good service at Renda. This is satisfactory. But the major portion of the villagers with three of their headmen are still at large.

22. *Chouth claimed by Dula Rawat*.—The claim for "Chouth," a sort of black-mail, on Pertabghur villages advanced by Dula Rawat, the Bheel Chief of Sodulpur in Banswarra is now under investigation by you.

23. *The Feudatories*.—The attitude lately evinced by the feudatories of the State in responding to the Durbar calls for military service towards the turbulent Bheel Pals is very unbecoming I am sorry to report. The summonses issued by the Durbar to the nobles to wait upon you during your recent tour in Banswarra were disregarded. The Konwar of the Rao of Garhi and two or three other lesser Jaghiredars attended, but the majority of them excused themselves under various pretences. There is a bad feeling between the Chief and his nobles: the fault lies on either side, but the more so on the part of the latter; the former complaining of arrogance, the latter of discourtesy, &c. The consequence is that the Maharawul's authority has been much weakened. To remedy this evil every endeavour has been made, and you have been lately pleased also to impress on His Highness most forcibly a conciliatory policy towards his vassal's advice which I fail not to pursue as opportunity offers. I strongly urge both the Chief and his nobles to follow the "give and take" principle and not let childish differences foster ill-will. The Chief professes to listen to this advice with alacrity and to ally the nobles with him in future, but it is yet to be seen how far these professions are realized.

I have not as yet been able to confer on the matter with all the Sirdars, most of them not having come to join the expedition. But I will not lack in exerting my influence to restore good feeling and unity between them and their Sovereign as opportunity offers.

24. *The Rao of Koosulghur*.—This one of the principal Sirdars of Banswarra is getting more and more contumacious in his behaviour and considers himself an independent "Raja." He has, contrary to custom, lately refused to do military service in connection with the expedition. The relations between this Jaghiredar and the Banswarra Durbar are not yet exactly defined. But this will form the subject of a separate report.

25. *His Brother*.—The differences between the Rao and his brother and Jaghiredar the Thakoor of Tambesra, reported in paragraph 36 of last year's report, remain unsettled. The Thakoor maintains, and evidently with justice, that he has the right to collect within his own "Illaqua" the import and export duties, while the Rao disowns such a right and is

not slow in troubling the Thakoor to his heart's content. It is an internal affair and does not demand our interference, but as constant complaints are received of disregard of orders on one hand, and of hardship on the other, it is not unlikely that the quarrel may on some future occasion culminate into a serious disturbance. To avoid such a contingency I purpose asking the Rao for a final settlement of the dispute and will submit the result for your information on receipt.

26. *Thakoor of Arthuna*.—Thakoor Bhugwant Sing of Arthuna and one of the first class Chiefs of Banswarra died of old age in December last and is succeeded by his son Futteh Sing, a youth of 20 years. The ceremony of "Tulwar Bundai" is not yet gone through.

27. *Inability to visit Koosulghur*.—I have not had time to visit Koosulghur during the year, being otherwise engaged.

28. *Mukunpoora, &c., village dispute*.—Owing to my engagement elsewhere before and my presence being absolutely necessary now in connection with the Banswarra expedition, I am sorry I have not been able to settle the claim by the Thakoor of Ranghur in Pertabghur to the villages of Mukunpoora and Kairwania in Banswarra mentioned in paragraph 18 of the report for last year.

29. *Boundary disputes*.—Nor, for the reasons above stated, I could take up the various boundary disputes between Koosulghur and Jhabooa, &c.

30. *Border Punchayet*.—The annual border punchayet between Banswarra and Rewa Kanta was assembled in April 1876 under the Presidentship of the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, when, out of 52 cases only 13 were proved, and decrees to the amount of Salum Sai Rupees 2,387-8 awarded against Banswarra.

In three claims the decisions were appealed against, when the Agent to the Governor, Rajpootana, quashed, after due enquiry, one of the three decisions; directed another to be taken up *de novo*, and the third is, it is believed, under attention, *vide* your Office No. 401, dated 5th September 1876, and my reply thereto, No. 249, dated 11th idem.

There are about 18 fresh cases to be settled this year between Rewa Kanta and this Office, but as I have had as yet no time to proceed to the frontier, the holding of the punchayet has to be necessarily put off until next cold season.

The Political Agent, Bhopawar, was communicated with in view to fix a place and date for assembling a punchayet for adjudicating cases between the Jhabooa and Koosalghur subjects, but that officer being engaged elsewhere, expressed his inability to meet me this year.

31. *An affray*.—The Assistant Political Agent had hoped to enquire into and settle the drunken case between the Bheels of Chilkari in Banswarra, and Thunthi of Jhalode in Punch Mehals, arising out of a drunken affray, on the spot, as noted in paragraph 29 of last report, but it appears that Lieutenant Yate could not visit the place, and as the Agent to the Governor, Punch Mehals, would not delay the disposal of the matter, the latter officer tried the case in his Court, sentencing one of the Chilkari men to death; two to transportation for life, seven to

seven years, and one to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Banswarra Durbar naturally bitterly complain of the ex-parte trial of its subjects, inasmuch as no agent was summoned to watch their interests at the trial. The whole correspondence in the case is submitted to you. The sentences passed by the Agent to the Governor on the Banswarra Bheels implicated only in a drunken affray are certainly unprecedented, cases of this kind, as far as I know, being not rare in this part of Rajpootana.

It may be added that a *prima facie* countercharge of murder was preferred by Banswarra against the Punch Mehals Bheels, and their surrender demanded; but the request was not complied with on the ground—that the Punch Mehals Bheel shot the Banswarra man in self-defence, and that within the Punch Mehals' limits. As unusual in this part, as the case was, I am glad to say that the man sentenced to death was hung on the scene of the occurrence without any disturbance. The Banswarra Durbar have adopted measures to prevent a recurrence.

32. *Concluding remarks*.—I have not received the annual statements of accounts, &c., as yet from the Banswarra Durbar.

33. *Pertabghur*.—This little principality is, I am happy to be able to report, being gradually improved of late. His Highness the Maharawut has already paid some 2½ lakhs of rupees towards his debts; has made adequate arrangements for the liquidation of the remainder, and is earnestly endeavoring to curtail every unnecessary expense and ameliorate the condition of the country. With this object in view he pays personal attention to the State business, and, generally speaking, the people look happy and contented.

34. *Treasure from Deolia*.—The large sum paid towards the liquidation of the debts was mostly brought from Deolia, the former capital of the State, where it was known to have been hoarded up by His Highness' father, Dulput Sing.

35. *Empress of India*.—The noteworthy occurrence during the year under report was the proclaiming of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the "title of Empress of India," on which joyful occasion every demonstration of loyalty and attachment to the British throne was evinced.

36. *Visit of the Political Agent*.—About the middle of February last you passed through Pertabghur and Banswarra to Dungarpoor, and as you have made yourself fully acquainted with the affairs of both these States, and as you will be able to record your impressions regarding them, I have not much to say, excepting this that despite the great attention paid by Maharawut Oodey Sing towards ameliorating the condition of the State, a deal of corruption is being practised by some of the courtiers and officials. I have brought this prominently to His Highness' notice, and admitting the fact, he has promised me to pay his greater attention in that direction. One thing more. Although the unassuming Prince is by no means wanting in ability, he has somehow or other allowed Thakoor Bishen Sing, Jaghiredar of Selarpoora in Pertabghur to acquire a baneful influence over himself and the administration, and I should hardly sin against the truth if I were to say that this Thakoor is unscrupulously grasping and highly unprincipled.

37. *Nomination of a Minister.*—Consequent on the death of Oonkar Bias, mentioned in paragraph five of last year's report, one Sah Jodh Kerun has been appointed Minister of the State on the 4th April. This man as far as I know has not brilliant qualities, though he is tolerably well informed and commands the respect and influence to carry on the administration. In fact he has once before held the post in question for about seven years during the reigns of the late and present Chiefs of Pertabghur. His ancestors too held the same office for several generations.

38. *Sanitation.*—The conservancy of this place is disgracefully neglected, and every measure taken for the better conservation of the city is, as in many other Native States, openly obstructed by the townspeople who have little belief in our sanitary system, and who consider the filthy state of their streets, &c., quite innocuous. But for all its filth Pertabghur has been comparatively healthy during the past year. Some attention is nevertheless now directed by His Highness towards this subject, and it is hoped that gradually better results may be accomplished.

39. *Jail.*—There is no regular jail at Pertabghur. The prisoners are lodged in a building in the middle of the city which you have inspected. It cannot be said to be very secure. I have suggested a better and particularly secure accommodation for the convicts.

40. *School.*—The school at the capital continues to be well attended, but nothing more than the rudiments of Hindi and accounts are taught to the boys. You have inspected this institution also during your stay at Pertabghur and have suggested improvements to the building, &c.

41. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary also continues to be well attended. The late Hospital Assistant, Munogee Patuk died of apoplexy in February last and is temporarily succeeded by a Mahomedan apprentice from the Oodeypoor dispensary.

42. *Concluding remarks.*—No annual returns of accounts, &c., have been received from Pertabghur as yet.

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*The receipts and disbursements of the Banswarra State during Sumbut year 1932, A.D. 1876-77, were compiled by the Banswarra Durbar.*

RECEIPTS.	Amount in Salumsahi.	Total amount in Salumsahi.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount in Salumsahi.	Total amount in Salumsahi.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On account, outstanding balance of previous year ...	12,052 9 3		Tribute to British Government ...	50,000 0 0	
Land Revenue ...	1,39,796 7 9		Exchange, &c., in remitting the tribute ...	2,000 0 0	
Customs collections ...	29,674 9 0		Charity ...	7,999 12 0	
Abkaroo ...	2,551 0 0		Kothar Khurch (Commissariat) ...	22,416 14 0	
Nuzzerana and fines ...	3,496 3 6		Pay of troops ...	40,704 13 0	
Fees of Criminal and Civil Courts ...	5,436 6 3		Miscellaneous items ...	73,025 2 0	
Miscellaneous items ...	12,852 4 6	2,05,859 8 3	Remission to cultivators ...	1,113 12 3	1,97,260 5 3
Money borrowed during the year ...	.....	24,865 6 6	Uncollected balances to be recovered ...	.....	33,464 9 6
Grand total ...	.....	2,30,724 14 9	Grand total ...	.....	2,30,724 14 9

### ABSTRACT.

	Rs. a. p.
Outstanding balances of previous years ...	1,58,763 15 0
Amount of receipts for Sumbut year 1932 ...	1,93,506 15 0
Total ...	3,52,570 14 0
Realised during the year ...	1,71,280 2 9
Remissions ...	1,113 12 0
Total ...	1,72,394 14 9
Recoverable balance at the close of the year ...	1,80,175 15 3

(Sd.) FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE,  
Assistant Political Agent.



No. 111, dated Camp Aspoor, 2nd May 1877.

From—COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Poltl. Supdt., Meywar Hill Tracts,  
To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent in Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Meywar for the year ending 30th April 1877.

1. *Health*.—The district has been fairly healthy. In the Meywar Bheel Corps the admissions to Hospital for 1876 were nearly twice as many as those of 1875, the difference being mainly owing to guinea-worm and abscesses, with similar diseases. Simple fever also gave 168 admissions as against 114 of 1875.

2. *Civil Dispensary*.—The admissions were just under nine hundred and greatly comprised of cases of opthalmia among children. This institution is of great service to sick travellers as well as the people of the neighbourhood.

3. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rainfall was 33·4 inches, a little above the average of the last four years. The rain fell heavily in the beginning of the season, and damaged the staple crop, Indian-corn, to that extent that at present its price is about the same as that of wheat, notwithstanding this, however, there is no apparent distress among the Bheels. The spring crops of wheat and gram have been fairly good: an insect blight injured the wheat in some degree, but not to cause serious loss.

4. *Prices current*.

#### KHERWARA.

Wheat 15 seers per I.	Re.	Indian-corn 18½ seers per I.	Re.
Barley 18½ „ „ „	„	Gram 18 „ „ „	„
Rice 9¼ „ „ „	„	Salt 8½ „ „ „	„

5. *Public Works*.—The completion of the new road between Oodeypoor and Kherwara has been delayed owing to the urgent necessity of applying all the available Durbar labor and funds to the work of strengthening and finishing the great “bund” of the Deybur Lake near Saloombur. I propose to employ in September next the Regimental Pioneers of the Bheel Corps in the direction of local labor (which I hope to obtain from the Dungarpoor Durbar) in improving the existing cart track, so as to form an extension of this new road from Kherwara to the Guzerat frontier at Sameyra. There is considerable cart and camel traffic on this road, principally taken up with the conveyance of pilgrims from Guzerat to the temples of Rukkub Nath and Nathdwarra, and the carriage of opium from Oodeypoor to Ahmedabad and beyond. The approach of the railway to Neemuch threatens to divert all this opium traffic to that point, and to deprive the States and Thakoorats on its present course of a great source of income in the dues levied in transit. The first effect of this prospect has been a considerable reduction of these dues, and there are signs of a keener competition to secure the continuance of the traffic by a still greater reduction. I was informed by the Sameyra (Guzerat) Thakoor in November last that all interested in the matter in that direction had combined to send an Agent to come to terms with the opium traders.

6. *Post Office*.—There has not been a single case of mail robbery, and the four postal lines which converge at Kherwara from Guzerat, Oodeypoor, Banswarra and Kotra are, as far as I learn, in good and regular working order.

7. *Crime*.—No fresh case of witch-swinging, or crime in connection with witchcraft, has come to knowledge during this year. His Highness the Maharawul of Dungarpoor continues his effective repressive measures in crimes of this nature, as instanced in following up the principal offender (the Bhopa) in a case which occurred several years ago. The Bhopa was discovered by means of informers across the Guzerat border, and was given up by the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, on a requisition from this Office, satisfactory evidence of his guilt having been produced before my predecessor, Major Gunning. I remarked in my report of two years ago on the Maharawul's earnest action in these cases, and the proof he had then given to his subjects that the lapse of considerable time is no protection against apprehension and punishment. Crime is greatly on the decrease throughout the Hill Tracts, and affrays, once so common, are now rare. In February a gang robbery was committed in the village of Kawar-ku-Porda near Aspoor, in Dungarpoor territory, by a band of about one hundred Moghees, Meenas and Bheels from the district of Bansee in Meywar, money, valuables and property to the amount of about Rs. 8,000 were carried off, many of the robbers have been traced, and measures are being taken for their apprehension.

8. *Condition of the Bheels*.—There is a steady improvement in the condition of the people; the appearance of the country shows increasing agricultural operations, and gradually the predatory characteristics of the Bheels are giving way to settled and industrious habits. The religious and social reformer Soorjee, the Bheel Guru, whom I mentioned in my report of 1874-75, continues to extend his influence and doctrine among his countrymen. His followers are now said to number seven hundred "houses" probably over 3,000 souls. The conversions all appear to be individual cases, as his followers are nowhere found in large numbers in any one particular village or tribe. They are scattered throughout the Bheel communities from the Guzerat frontier near Sam-lajee to Kherwara and beyond Rukkub Nath. Soorjee's followers are becoming "Hinduized"; they speak of their "caste," observe closely the forms which distinguish them from the unconverted Bheels, and refuse to eat or drink with them. They are inoffensive and industrious, and appear to be well treated by their less civilized brethren. Hitherto the movement has been productive of the best results. It seems to be similar to that now spreading among the Mhairs in the Beawur and Todghur districts.

9. *Meywar Bheel Corps*.—The popularity of this regiment among the Bheels has been increased by the boons lately granted to it in common with the other local corps. The conduct of the men is excellent, and the regiment is in a very efficient state. I visited Kotra in January, and found the detachment there in good order. The regimental schools continue to bring forward educated Bheels for promotion to the non-commissioned ranks, and afford all an opportunity of learning to read and write.

10. *Durbar Troops*.—The Oodeypoor Durbar happily has had no occasion during the past year to employ these troops in any hostile operations in the Hill Tracts. The Sowars posted on the Oodeypoor-Kherwarra road have effectually secured the safety of its traffic.

11. *Muggra Hakim*, or Native Governor of the Oodeypoor Khalsa Hill Tracts. This official reports that there has been a marked decrease in crime, and that no serious cases have occurred. The spring crops were good notwithstanding the insect blight (gheru) on the wheat, which I have already mentioned in paragraph 3.

12. *International Punchayets*.—The annual punchayet between Meywar, Dungarpoor, and Mahi Kanta did not take place last year, so there was an unusual number of cases for that which assembled at Ruttunpoor on 27th November under my superintendence. After fourteen days' duty there I proceeded to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and the work was taken up and finished by Major Gunning, 2nd Assistant Political Agent. The following is the statement of the punchayet awards :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Mahi Kanta <i>versus</i> Dungarpoor in 5 cases	...	67	8 0
Dungarpoor <i>versus</i> Mahi Kanta in 2 „	...	1,347	15 0
Balance in favor of Dungarpoor	...	1,280	7 0
Mahi Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar in 8 cases ...	...	327	8 0
Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahi Kanta „ ...	...	22	0 0
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	...	305	8 0

I was unable to hold the punchayet for settlement of cases between Dungarpoor and Rewa Kanta owing in the first place to my absence at Delhi, and in the second to the necessity of my presence at or near the head-quarters of the Meywar Bheel Corps in March and April, in expectation of the inspection of the regiment by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army. I propose to hold this punchayet on or about 15th October next.

13. *Boundary Settlement*.—In February I settled a long standing boundary dispute between Bar-ka-Sher in Dungarpoor and Khundal in Juwas in Meywar, which had lately been the cause of a serious affray. I met the Political Assistant in charge of the Edur State at Pal on the 6th of April for the final settlement of the Ranee Talao' land dispute between Pola in Mahi Kanta and Parah in Meywar, by witnessing Rai Bahadur Bapoobhai Gopaljee point out the field the possession of which was decided by a punchayet in 1838. This case was taken up by Majors LeGeyt and Gunning last year, and was mentioned in the last annual report. Mr. Bapoobhai however found that the marks recorded in the decision of the punchayet, of which he was Sir Ponch were not sufficiently recognizable to enable him to make a satisfactory statement, and accordingly I have proposed to meet the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, for a regular enquiry and settlement early next season.

#### BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

14. *Juwas*.—The Rao, Ummer Sing, has not come up to the promise which he gave of being a good ruler by the energy and judgment

he displayed as Manager of the State during the minority of his nephew, Bairo Sing, whom he succeeded (by adoption) in December 1874. He has become careless and indolent, and the transaction of business with him is difficult and slow. The revenue this year is Rupees 16,000, and expenditure Rupees 13,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,000 for payment to the State creditors.

15. *Parah.*—The Rao, Luchmun Sing, rules his small State well under the able guidance of his uncle, the Thakoor Zorawar Sing. The revenue is given as Rupees 7,051.

16. *Madree.*—Rugnath Sing, the Chief, manages his State well. The revenue is Rupees 3,475, and expenditure the same.

17. *Channee.*—This small Thakoorat yields this year Rupees 1,600, and its expenditure amounts to the same. The Thakoor, Guman Sing, is careful and attentive.

18. *Thanna.*—This is a small Thakoorat similar to the above with a revenue of Rupees 1,300. Parbat Sing, the Thakoor, is painstaking in all that concerns his estate.

19. I beg to enclose Captain Conolly's report on the Kotra district which is under his immediate supervision. I have no remark to make on it beyond endorsing what he says, and adding that during my journey through the district from Rohera in January last, on my return from Delhi, I learnt that about 150 Bheel families from the Joora State had lately passed over the border into Marwar, Serohi, Pahlunpoor and Mahi Kanta, where they were encouraged to settle by the offer of lands rent-free for three years. The Joora Rao also mentioned this to me, treating it as a grievance, and requesting my assistance towards enforced return of these families whom he regarded as his private property. I explained to him that it was evident these people had not elected to abandon their homes and tribes without good reason, and I urged him to do his best, by good and liberal treatment, to keep his remaining Bheel subjects from following those who had gone.

20. This report should have included the State of Dungarpoor as usual, but I regret to say that notwithstanding an early reminder in March, and repeated calls since, I have been unable to obtain the required information from that Durbar. I hope however to be able to furnish a supplementary report on Dungarpoor within a few days.

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No. 123, dated Camp Attri, 13th May 1877.

From—COL. T. E. GORDON, Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar,

To—LIEUT.-COL. E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Meywar.

IN continuation of my letter No. 111, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to furnish the report on Dungarpoor for 1876-77.

#### DUNGARPOOR.

*Health.*—Cases of cholera appeared in the villages of Sagwarra, Bak, Karakra, Gurhi, Charasi and elsewhere, and 500 deaths of men, women, and children are said to have occurred. I am inclined to think

that there is great exaggeration in this report, now made by the Dungarpoor authorities, as nothing was previously heard of it, nor have any cases of cholera occurred in the neighbourhood of Kherwara or been brought to notice in the Hill Tracts. Attention is being paid to sanitary measures in the city of Dungarpoor, and a conservancy establishment is kept up.

*Crops.*—Owing to an irregular rainfall last season there was considerable failure in the autumn crops, chiefly in Indian-corn. The wheat spring crop also suffered from the insect blight already remarked on in connection with my notice of the crops in the Hill Tracts.

*Administration of justice.*—When the Maharawul went on pilgrimage to Bindrabun, Benares, and Gya in October last, he made over charge of the State to Pundit Bhagaoti Persad, then acting as Vakeel at Dungarpoor. The Pundit has become Wuzir, and is busily engaged in introducing legal reforms and establishing new Courts of Justice. The Maharawul has not, since his return from pilgrimage in February last, resumed the superintendence of the administration of justice which he made over to the Pundit on his departure, and there is in consequence a very general feeling of disappointment among the Thakoors and people. The Durbar now reports that, under the orders of the Maharawul, all criminal and civil cases throughout the State, whether occurring in khalsa or jaghiredar's lands, are investigated by their officers, and that although much difficulty is met with from the Thakoors and others in carrying out the system, progress is being made in its establishment, and the result is good. The Thakoors, Jaghiredars and people complain however of excessive delay in the settlement of cases, and the transfer of a trial from a Thannadar's Court to that of the central authority at Dungarpoor is regarded with alarm by almost all who are summoned to it. It has been pointed out to His Highness how closely connected with the success of the new system is the avoidance of all delay when the parties and witnesses are brought together. The Minister, Bhagaoti Persad, is said to be contemplating the establishment of a Court of Appeal, and a Commission to enquire into the possession of lands obtained by the foreclosure of mortgages. These are matters which I hope to have an opportunity of speaking to the Maharawul about next week. The Pundit is a little too advanced in his propositions for a comparatively rude State like that of Dungarpoor, and the new Courts are merely regarded as the means of collecting fees and inflicting fines without giving any adequate return.

*Durbar Troops.*—The numbers remain the same as last year. There was a small increase during the Maharawul's absence on pilgrimage, but there was a corresponding reduction on his return.

*Public Works.*—The sum of Rupees 11,500 has been expended on the construction of a large well in the city, on the repair of the Ghaib Sagur and the Kunda gates, and on the renewal of a garden, and the building of a temple beyond the walls. The poor, both of the city and other places, have been largely employed on these works, receiving payment in food and cash.

*Journey of the Maharawul to Muttra and Benares.*—His Highness proceeded on pilgrimage in October and returned in February. He visited

Bindrabun, Muttra, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Jubbulpoor and Bombay, and enjoyed the journey thoroughly.

*Revenue.*—The receipts for Sumbut 1932 are Rupees 1,37,350-13-3 and expenditure Rupees 1,76,514-10-3, showing a deficit of Rupees 39,163-13. No explanation is given as to the excess of expenditure, but I imagine that the pilgrimage journey above mentioned added greatly to the usual expenses.

*Trade.*—The Annual Fair at Buneshur held in March passed off successfully, though the business done was less than last year's.

The usual Statements and Return are herewith forwarded, *viz.*,

1. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
2. Return of Cases, Criminal and Civil.
3. Statement of Trade, Buneshur Fair.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpoor State for the Sumbut year 1932, i.e., A.D., 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876.*

#### RECEIPTS.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Land revenue for 1832	...	...	77,989	5	3	
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	...	...	3,542	12	0	
Value of revenue paid in kind	...	...	596	0	0	
Abkaree	...	...	2,409	2	0	
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,813	10	0	
Customs	...	...	35,500	0	0	
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	...	...	13,500	0	0	Rs. a. p.
						1,37,350 13 3

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Kothar khurch, or personal expenses of Maharawul	...	...	22,542	13	9
Household expenses	...	...	1,337	13	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	18,997	2	0

#### *State expenditure, viz:—*

Contingent expenses	...	...	26,592	2	3	
Tribute to British Government		...	+35,000	0	0	
Pay of troops	...	...	70,585	13	3	
Jewels purchased	...	...	1,458	13	0	
						1,76,514 10 3

\* No exchange paid on this item as the hoondie for the same was taken from the Custom Collector.

*Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1932, i.e., from 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876, showing the number settled and remaining.*

Month.				No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
1875.								
July	...	...	...	29	26	32	23	55
August	...	...	...	29	34	41	22	63
September	...	...	...	18	15	19	14	33
October	...	...	...	36	26	32	30	62
November	...	...	...	28	21	29	20	49
December	...	...	...	11	24	14	21	35
1876.								
January	...	...	...	22	26	18	30	48
February	...	...	...	18	21	16	23	39
March	...	...	...	22	21	21	22	43
April	...	...	...	35	27	36	26	62
May	...	...	...	32	35	35	32	67
June	...	...	...	32	24	32	24	56
Total				312	300	325	287	612

*Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Buncshur Fair in Dungarpoor in Sumbut year 1933, A.D. 1876-77.*

Sumbut year	...	...	...	...	1933
Number of shops	...	...	...	...	307

*Value of cloth and cotton goods.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	...	46,970	0	0
„ Pertabghur	...	...	...	48,050	0	0
„ Dungarpoor, &c.	...	...	...	4,750	0	0
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	4,750	0	0
„ Boorhanpoor	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Total	...	...	...	1,05,520	0	0
Value of miscellaneous articles (munceeras, &c.)	...	...	...	4,480	0	0
„ of drugs	...	...	...	7,910	0	0
„ of copper and brass utensils	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
„ of jewels	...	...	...	4,125	0	0
„ of papers	...	...	...	50	0	0
„ of uttur (perfumes)	...	...	...	50	0	0
„ of provisions	...	...	...	1,285	0	0
„ of sweetmeats	...	...	...	405	0	0
„ of scabbards	...	...	...	150	0	0
„ of earthen pots	...	...	...	100	0	0
„ of skin dubbas	...	...	...	100	0	0

*Value of cloth and cotton goods.—Contd.*

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Value of gunny	...	...	...	250	0	0
" of ironmongery	...	...	...	630	0	0
" of cotton	...	...	...	450	0	0
" of bangles	...	...	...	295	0	0
" of molasses	...	...	...	6,864	0	0
" of tobacco	...	...	...	4,080	0	0
" of cocoanuts	...	...	...	2,645	0	0

Total value of goods ... 1,41,889 0 0

*Abstract.*

Goods sold	...	...	...	1,06,909	0	0
Do. remaining on hand	...	...	...	34,980	0	0

Total ... 1,41,889 0 0

(Sd.) T. E. GORDON, Colonel,  
*Poltl. Supdt., Hill Tracts, Meywar.*

No. 66, dated Kotra, 23rd April 1877.

From—CAPT. A. CONOLLY, Offg. 2nd Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar,

To—Political Agent, Meywar.

IN compliance with your No. 247 of the 20th instant, I have the honor to forward to you the Kotra Administration Report for the year 1876-77.

## KOTRA ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1876-77.

DATED KOTRA (MEYWAR), 23RD APRIL 1877.

*Meteorological Observations.*

YEAR.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days in which rain fell.
		May.	January.			In. cents	
1876-77	78.25	104.87	52.25	22.54	65.89	3760	55

Number of cases treated in Hospital	...	...	238
Ditto ditto Dispensary	...	...	373
Deaths (in Hospital)	...	...	2
Sanitary arrangements and health of the station	} Good. Epidemic none.		

Kotra was visited by the Commanding Officer in January.



## PANARWA

*Khurreef*.—Owing to first a deficiency and afterwards an excess of rain, the Indian-corn is said to have yielded only a two anna, and small grains (such as mall, kodra, &c.) a four anna crop. The outturn of rice was average, that of "oorud" and sugar-cane good.

*Rubbee*.—Grain, barley, and wheat a twelve anna crop.

Among the people, chest disease; and among the cattles, foot-rot were more or less prevalent.

As regards border village disputes, the case of Dhurroie has been settled in favor of Edur (Mahi Kanta), that on Dabeemass will, it is hoped, be investigated shortly.

## OGHNA.

The statistics obtained from this State are very meagre, but this much may be gathered that the autumn crop was below the average, while the spring harvest has been good. There was no sickness to speak of.

The most important event of the year affecting this State was the remission on the part of the Durbar of the sum marginally noted, which was being paid at the rate of Rupees 200 per annum. This act of grace will no doubt bear fruit in the gratitude and increased loyalty of the Oghna Chief.

A fine, amounting originally to some Rupees 8,900, imposed in 1818, for the murder (through his own treachery) of a Durbar servant by Oghna subjects.

## JOORA.

The rainfall has been less than usual. The autumn crop average, spring crop good. The latter has been affected to a certain extent by blight which has reduced it from a full to a 12 anna outturn. The cold having been less than usual, the crops have not suffered from frost.

Health of the district much as usual. Some loss has been occasioned among the cattle by foot disease, and among horses by an epidemic of liver disease, which carried them off in four or five days.

The most noteworthy occurrence of the year has been the punishment\* for witch-swinging and continual disturbances of the large and turbulent Bheel villages of Mandwa Bakel near the Serohi frontier; the chastisement being inflicted by the seizure and sale of a large quantity of their grain and cattle. The villagers, who had fled, were allowed shortly afterwards to resettle in their old homes and have since conducted themselves peaceably.

The administration of the Joora State, alluded to in the last annual report, has been somewhat retarded by the death or removal at different times of no less than three members of the committee of administration. Considerable difficulty was experienced in filling their places, but those now in office appear to be suitable persons.

\* By Durbar troops under the supervision of the Political Officer.

An arrangement made in conjunction with the Rao by Major Gunning in March 1877, lays down in detail the duties of these officers and their subordinates; apportions the Rao's private and public expenditure, and fixes the conditions under which revenue is to be collected in different parts of the district. These arrangements are now being carried out and supplemented, and it is hoped that order and system will gradually replace the chaos that previously existed.

The most important point affecting the Rao's interests which still remains on hand is the final settlement of his account with the Durbar (and other creditors), which will form the subject of a future report.

The annual international punchayets for the disposal of cases with the bordering States of Serohi and Mahi Kanta have from various causes been postponed this year, but it is not improbable that the Mahi Kanta punchayet may be brought about before the ensuing rains.

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Statement of the Cases brought before the 2nd Assistant Political Agent during the year 1876-77.

NATURE OF CASE.	IN MEYWAR.		SEROHI, MEYWAR.				MAHI KANTA, MEYWAR.				REMARKS.
	Settled.	Pending.	Meywar, Plaintiff.		Serohi, Plaintiff.		Meywar, Plaintiff.		Mahi Kanta, Plaintiff.		
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	
Cattle-theft	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	
Highway robbery	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murder	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
False imprisonment	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Abductions	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Boundary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Total	47	28	...	3	...	2	...	10	6	11	

(Sd.) A. CONOLLY, Captain,  
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Polt. Agent, Meywar.

## JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

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No 80-63G., dated Jeypoor, 19th May 1877.

From—MAJOR V. E. LAW, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypoor,

To—Asstt. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1261-172P., dated 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Jeypoor Political Agency for the year 1876-77.

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### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE JEYPOOR POLITICAL AGENCY (COMPRISING THE STATES OF JEYPOOR, KISHENGHUR, AND LAWA) FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

#### JEYPOOR.

*Introduction.*—Having assumed charge from Captain Baylay only about three months ago, my personal experience of the working of the administration and of the affairs of the State in general is necessarily almost *nil*; but before proceeding on furlough Captain Baylay handed over to me some notes he had made for the Annual Report, and the views therein set forth shall find full expression herein.

2. The political and domestic history of the State was uneventful, but of the more notable occurrences are—(1) the Maharaja's chief visit to Simla in the month of May 1876; (2) his serious illness from a very severe and obstinate attack of malarious fever, supposed to have been contracted at Simla, and which so completely prostrated His Highness as to give rise to much anxiety and care to those around him and; (3) his ready response to the summons of His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in the month of December last, on which occasion the Maharaja, besides receiving two additional guns to his salute (increasing it from 19 to 21 guns), had the honor of being appointed a "Counsellor of the Empire."

3. But apart from political impressions, the Delhi Durbar was to the Maharaja one of extreme interest and pleasure.

Besides the interchange of visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and high officials of the Government, he had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of many Chiefs and nobles of distinction, of whom he had previously known little more than the name.

4. His Highness appears to have been exceedingly pleased with the kind attention and courtesy observed towards himself and attendants by one and all, and thankful for the excellent arrangements provided for the journey to and fro as well as for their safety, comfort, and convenience while at Delhi.

5. In connection with the Imperial Assemblage, and what may be regarded as, perhaps, one of its first fruits at Jeypoor, may be mentioned the friendly, and somewhat prolonged stay, which the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharao Rao Raja of Boondée, two Rajpootana Chiefs of distinction, made with His Highness when passing through Jeypoor *en route* to their respective States in the month of January last.

6. Within the past two or three months the state of the Maharaja's health has much improved.

7. *Administration.*—There has been no notable change in either the form or *personnel* of the government.

8. Ill health has of late prevented His Highness from taking his wonted active part in the administration of the affairs of the State; but he nevertheless appears to be pretty well informed as to what is going on, and all questions of importance are, I understand, invariably reserved for his personal consideration and orders.

9. The Members of the Council appear to get through considerable amount of routine work and generally with a fair amount of expedition, but, as has been observed in previous reports, they require to be invested with more independent authority, and it might be an advantage, I think, were the Maharaja occasionally to take his seat in Council during their deliberations, so as to stimulate the members and keep them up to the mark.

10. While, on the whole, the administration is a credit to the Maharaja, it must be understood that my remarks apply only as far as the capital and its more immediate neighbourhood are concerned, and not to the district towns and more distant localities of the State, where, as far as I understand, the state of affairs is perhaps no better and no worse than in the generality of native independent territories: but I am hopeful that this may be soon remedied now that the Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, and other leading members of the Government, appear to have begun to make periodical tours of inspection in the districts, with a view of instituting personal enquiries and ascertaining for themselves and for the Maharaja's information how affairs are actually going on away from head-quarters.

11. In a financial point of view the State appears to be prosperous and its status unimpaired, although I understand that the surplus which had accumulated in the treasury during the incumbency of the late able and talented Minister, Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., is now considerably reduced, but there is an excuse for this in the several

heavy items of what may be termed "extraordinary" State expenditure, such as the Prince of Wales' reception, &c., which the treasury has been called upon to meet during the past two or three years.

12. Some unimportant border affrays occurred on the eastern frontier of the State between Jeypoor and Kerowlee subjects, but the general public peace and tranquillity was undisturbed. These disputes are now being enquired into and settled by Dr. Brereton, who was deputed specially for the purpose.

13. *Weather and Crops.*—There is nothing particular to notice under this head, except the very unseasonable character of the weather during the past five or six weeks, a good deal of rain having fallen at a time when we usually experience continued dry weather.

14. The rains were ample though somewhat late, the total fall being 25.12 inches, which is rather in excess of the usual quantity.

15. Both the spring and the autumn crops yielded a fair average outturn, and food grains were somewhat cheaper than in the preceding year. Grass was plentiful.

16. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on public works alone (that is, including the departments under the direct supervision of the Durbar's own officials, which are distinct from Captain Jacob's) amounted, it is reported, to Rupees 12,84,393, or nearly 30 per cent. of the total income of the State: but this amount, I understand, includes not only the expense incurred in receiving the Prince of Wales at Jeypoor, in the month of February 1876, but also a large share of the cost of lighting the capital with gas.

On education the Durbar state they expended Rupees 57,445, and on charity and such like, nearly two lakhs of rupees.

17. *Trade.*—From statistics furnished to me by the Durbar trade would appear to have been less vigorous than in former years.

A slight improvement is noticed in the imports, but the exports and through traffic have very considerably decreased. The change is more notable in respect to the exports which have fallen off from an aggregate of 490,005 maunds in 1875-76 to 373,820 maunds in the year under report, and the Durbar assign no particular reason for this unusual and extraordinary change. With regard to the through traffic, which is only a little more than half of what it was in the preceding year, the decrease is more readily accounted for in the recent introduction of the Railway, and its consequent diversion of much of the traffic that formerly went by the cart-road.

18. *Customs.*—I have not been able to obtain any information from the Durbar on this subject, but I believe there has been a slight falling off in the transit duties.

19. The trade inactivity noticed in the preceding paragraph of this report, and the opening of the Railway will account for this result.

20. *Land settlement.*—This is a subject that has been a good deal noticed in previous Administration Reports; but from the opinion of Captain Baylay, who had more than once discussed the matter with the

Maharaja, I fear there has been but little progress made in the Durbar's meditated reforms. The terms of the proposed settlement are evidently unsuited to the people, and some of the cultivators, I am told, went so far as to actually refuse to accept them. The Maharaja appears to be aware of all this, and he had asked Captain Baylay to aid him in overcoming the difficulty, but the Imperial Assemblage and other pressing business interfered.

21. His Highness, I believe, is anxious that something should be done in the matter, and I propose taking the first favorable opportunity to discuss the subject with him.

22. Captain Baylay's opinion is that the settlement most suited to Jeypoor is the "ryotwaree."

23. *Courts of Justice.*—I have scarcely had sufficient experience to enable me to offer an opinion that would be of much value in respect to this subject, but I believe that while they may possess many good features and accord in a great measure with the ruder tastes and requirements of the residents of these parts, the people, as a rule, do not appear to have much confidence in them, and there is certainly room for improvement in the law and procedure of the Appellate Courts at the capital, while with regard to the district tribunals, the nazims do not in all cases appear to be quite of the proper stamp of men, considering the power and influence which they possess for good or evil.

24. *Health.*—Small-pox and fevers were prevalent since the month of March last. The former first made its appearance towards the end of that month, and so rapid and general has been its dissemination, that there is not, I am told, a single district town in the State that has not more or less suffered from the scourge.

25. There being no returns forthcoming, it is impossible to state, even approximately, what the extent and result of the epidemic may have been for the whole territory; but at the capital alone, where, however, the disease is said to have been severest, the total mortality since the outbreak is roughly estimated at 1,270 in a total population of, say, 130,000, while the ratio of deaths to persons attacked is as high as \* per cent.

\* This cannot be ascertained with any accuracy.

deaths to persons attacked is as high as \* per cent.

26. There are otherwise no abnormal features of the epidemic to notice. As usual the sufferers were confined almost exclusively to infants and young children.

27. Although now very much abated, the disease is still hanging about, and in all probability may not be got rid of altogether till the present unseasonable weather terminates.

28. *Sanitation.*—Sanitation, like almost everything else of an administrative kind, is confined for the most part to the capital and its suburbs, where the arrangements, I must say, are very creditable to the Maharaja, and much superior to what is usually to be found in Native States.

Some attention, however, would appear to be much needed in respect to the requirements of the district towns, and this it is to be hoped

will ere long receive the consideration of the Maharaja, who, I am sure, has the well-being and happiness of his subjects at heart.

29. In connection with this subject may be mentioned the arrangements for lighting the city of Jeypoor with gas, to which allusion was made in paragraph 25 of last year's report. The gas works, as far as it is intended at present to extend them, have been completed. The Maharaja appears to be satisfied; but the general opinion is that while the work is in other respects good enough, the illuminating power is somewhat defective and not evidently what it ought to be.

30. *Medical Institutions.*—As these will be reported on by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, it is unnecessary to enter into any detailed account of them here.

31. I would explain that as the reports of this department are for the calendar, and not the official year, the period under review is for the year ending on the 31st December 1876; and as Dr. Husband held charge during the whole of that time, the credit is due to him for the ability and success with which the work of the year has been carried out.

32. The "Mayo Hospital," which was formally opened by the late Viceroy Lord Northbrook in the month of December 1875, is now in full working order.

The in-door patients are yet somewhat few, but the number obtaining out-door relief is considerable.

From a statement furnished to me by the Native Government, there were in all 423 new in-door and 9,381 new out-door patients treated in this hospital during the year 1876.

In the midst of a densely populated city like Jeypoor the value of an institution of this kind cannot be over-estimated.

33. Under the arrangement adverted to in paragraph 26 of last year's report, Dr. Hendley, the Agency Surgeon, has been associated with Dr. Husband in the charge of the "Mayo Hospital," and as Consulting Physician to the Maharaja, for which services he receives Rupees 150 a month from the Durbar. These two officers have worked well and harmoniously together.

34. As the Maharaja's private physician, Dr. Husband attended His Highness skilfully and devotedly during his long and severe illness in the months of July and August last. Dr. Husband made over charge to Dr. Valentine, on the latter's return from furlough, in January 1877, and his departure from Jeypoor was very generally regretted.

35. *Mail Robberies.*—There were no mail robberies during the year under report.

36. Two of the principal persons concerned in the mail robbery that took place in the Jeypoor territory in the month of November 1875, and alluded to in paragraph 28 of the previous year's report, were apprehended. Part of the plunder was also recovered.

The case was tried by the Harowtee International Court of Vakeels in connection with another mail robbery that had taken place in the Boondee territory, in which the same persons were concerned. The Court



convicted the accused of the double offence, and sentenced them each to 14 years' imprisonment, namely, seven years for the robbery in the Jeypoor territory and seven years for the one committed in Boondée.

37. *Shekawatee*.—The relations between the Maharaja and the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of Shekawatee continue friendly, and the condition of the people happy and prosperous.

38. Dacoity and violent crime, for which this portion of the Durbar's territory was not a very great many years ago so conspicuously notorious, have become of quite as rare occurrence, and life and property just as secure, as in other parts of the State, results which could not have been secured without the employment of means and with a measure of success which reflect the highest on the Maharaja and the administration.

39. It was Captain Baylay's intention to have made a short tour in this interesting province of the State last cold season, but other important calls on his time prevented him.

Such a tour would appear to be all the more desirable, as it would seem to be some years now since the place was visited by the Political Agent.

40. *Khetree, Seekur and Ooniara*.—These are the three principal feudatory Chiefs of the Jeypoor State.

41. They are all minors, but their estates appear to be well administered by the managers.

These young Chiefs, especially Khetree, spend much of their time at Jeypoor, and appear to be on the most cordial terms with the Maharaja.

42. The debt, which has so long encumbered Khetree, is said to be nearly paid off. The head of this Chiefship is now approaching his majority. I have not seen much of him myself, but Captain Baylay, who has, describes him as an intelligent lad, but inclined to be wild and requiring careful management.

43. The affairs of the Seekur State continue prosperous; and the debt of Ooniara, it is said, is being gradually liquidated under arrangements supervised by the Jeypoor Durbar themselves.

The Chiefs of both these States appear to be nice, intelligent, and well-conducted young men, Ooniara, perhaps more particularly, showing a good deal of promise.

44. *Railway*.—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway, at least as far as the Jeypoor State is concerned, was completed in the early part of the year under review, and I gladly endorse the opinion of my predecessors as to the harmony and the wonderful absence of complaint with which the work has, under so many difficulties, been accomplished.

45. While the Durbar is certainly entitled to a fair share of the credit, these happy results could never have been attained but for the courtesy, tact, and judgment observed by the Railway staff, and to the fact of their having relied at all times as much as possible on their own resources.

46. The Government having now decided to fence the line, the evils hitherto resulting from its unprotected condition, and which have been the cause of much complaint of late on the part of the Native Government, will now be removed.

47. *Railway, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction*.—There were no civil suits either entertained or heard during the year.

48. On the criminal side there were in all 26 original cases adjudicated upon, involving the disposal of 28 accused persons, 21 of whom were convicted, 5 acquitted, 1 discharged under Section 210, and another under Section 205 of Act X of 1872.

The offences comprised 9 non-bailable, 10 bailable, and 7 subject to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special or local laws, namely,—

Theft	...	...	...	...	...	6
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	8
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	2
Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knowingly making a false statement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Endangering the safety of human life	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						26

There were altogether 20 persons punished, 13 with rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement (including two punished by fine and one by whipping in addition to imprisonment), six with fine without imprisonment, and one juvenile with corporal punishment.

One was convicted a second time for the same offence, and another similarly a third time, six in all having rendered themselves liable to corporal punishment under the provisions of the Whipping Act, but only two of whom received it.

Of the aggregate amount of fines imposed, namely, Rupees 187, Rupees 137 were realized at the close of the year, Rupees 25 of which were paid as compensation under Section 308 (2) Act X of 1872.

There were no cases of "summary jurisdiction," and there were in all eight European British subjects brought to trial, of whom three were convicted and five acquitted.

There were no commitments to the Court of Sessions.

The time occupied in the disposal of the 26 cases was 233 days, or an average duration of nine days.

There were no pending cases at the close of the year 1875, and a similar remark applies to the work of the year under report.

There were two cases of appeal to the Political Agent's Court from the decision of the Railway Magistrate, in which the latter's sentences were in both instances confirmed after a perusal of the files and without directing further enquiry.

49. Captain Baylay endorses his predecessor's remarks on the harmony which has characterised the official intercourse between the Railway and Durbar officials.

50. The results are, on the whole, satisfactory, more particularly the favorable comparison which the past year bears to the preceding one both in respect to the number, as well as the magnitude of the offences brought to trial.

51. *Army*.—There is absolutely nothing to record under this head, except the Durbar's application to be supplied, on payment, with 2,000 stand of arms (muzzle-loaders) and accoutrements, to replace a similar number of unserviceable ones belonging to the Maharaja's infantry.

The Durbar's requisition is now before Government.

52. The condition of the armaments of the State is unchanged.

\* I regret to say that this old, valued and respected servant of the Jeypoor State died yesterday of "heat apoplexy."

53. *Maharaja's Band*.—The Maharaja's Band, under the able direction of Mr. Böcker,\* continues to enjoy its well-earned reputation for good performance.

54. *Meteorological observations*.—For particulars regarding this subject, see the tabulated statement A in the Appendix.

55. *Treaties and Engagements*.—The treaties and engagements between the British Government and the Durbar were faithfully upheld.

56. In the early part of February last, a deputation on the part of the Raja of Nabha waited on my predecessor with the view of negotiating an engagement between the Nabha and Jeypoor States for facilitating the mutual arrest and disposal of criminals, but for the reasons reported in this Office letter, No. 34-26G., dated 16th February 1877, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, the proposed negotiations were put off.

57. However necessary and desirable engagements of this kind may be, there must always, there seems to me, be difficulties experienced so long as the individual interests of the parties concerned are so varied, and unlike as they are in the case of the Cis-Sutlej and Rajpootana States. The very fact of the people of the former States being unarmed while those of the latter are not, and the ado which Jeypoor is always likely to make about the superior *locus standi* which she claims for her subjects, are questions not easily to be smoothed over, and which, as far as I understand, have proved the principal cause of the failure in the working of the extradition engagement concluded between Jeypoor and Patiala in 1873, and of the present objection on the part of the Jeypoor Durbar to the proposed application of that engagement to the Jheend, Nabha and Loharu States.

58. *Heinous Offences and violent Crime*.—The Political Agent has, of course, but a very imperfect knowledge of what goes on in the Courts of the Native Government, but judging from the number of cases of violent crime that has come under the cognizance of the Agency during the year, the criminal calendar appears to have been wonderfully clear, particularly when we bear in mind the peculiar physical features of the country, notably the extensive wastes and jungles of Shekawatee so notorious as robber-haunts in days gone by, the sparsity of the population and the varied local interests and jurisdictions, which facilitate both the commission of crime and the escape of the offenders.

## Appendix A.

*List of pupils in the Mayo College, April 1st, 1877.*

Number.	Name.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Mahtab Sing ...	Jeypoor ...	14	Son of the Thakoor of Nidar ...	1st Nov. 1875.
2	Karan Sing ...	" ...	10	Grandson of the Thakoor of Jobnir ...	" "
3	Sheonath Sing ...	" ...	13	Son of the Thakoor of Dudu ...	" "
4	Jawahir Sing ...	" ...	8	Thakoor of Baniana ...	" "
5	Ramnath Sing ...	" ...	13	" " Piplar ...	" "
6	Zalim Sing ...	Marwar ...	11	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja ...	23rd "
7	Prithi Sing ...	Jeypoor ...	13	Son of the Thakoor of Bagru ...	24th "
8	Bagh Sing ...	Marwar ...	18	Grandson of the Thakoor of Kutchawan...	15th Jan. 1876.
9	Umed Sing ...	" ...	18	Son of the Thakoor of Chandawal ...	1st Feb. "
10	Zorahwar Sing ...	" ...	15	Thakoor of Raian ...	5th " "
11	Madan Sing ...	" ...	13	} Nephews of the Thakoor of Raipur ...	9th " "
12	Hari Sing ...	" ...	10		
13	Partab Sing ...	Ajmere ...	17	Raja of Pisangan ...	11th " "
14	Maur Sing ...	" ...	18	Thakoor of Shokla ...	" " "
15	Umed Sing ...	" ...	15	Son of the Thakoor of Sawar ...	" " "
16	Sawant Sing ...	" ...	17	Thakoor of Kabania ...	" " "
17	Debi Sing ...	" ...	19	Raja of Rajghur ...	" " "
18	Kahan Sing ...	" ...	13	Thakoor of Junia ...	" " "
19	Kalu Sing ...	" ...	18	" " Goila ...	" " "
20	Zalim Sing ...	Jhallawar..	13	Maharaj Rana ...	25th March "
21	Jwala Parshad ...	Ulwur ...	14	Son of Rao Har Baksh ...	10th June "
22	Ragonath Sing ...	" ...	14	.....	.....
23	Mul Sing ...	Marwar ...	15	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja ...	20th Aug. "
24	Sangaram Sing ...	Ajmere ...	10	Son of the Thakoor of Para ...	27th " "
25	Phul Sing ...	Ulwur ...	9	Thakoor of Para ...	10th Oct. "
26	Sultan Sing ...	Marwar ...	11	Thakoor of Marot ...	11th Nov. "
27	Nahar Sing ...	Meywar ...	15	Thakoor of Sanuar... ..	4th Dec. "
28	Chatar Sing ...	" ...	15	Thakoor of Rupahnili ...	" "
29	Ganpat Sing ...	" ...	15	Son of Moti Sing, Jaghiredar of Kishenghur.	" "
30	Bairi Sal ...	" ...	16	Son of Manowhar Sing, Thakoor of Lawa.	5th Dec. "
31	Akhey Sing ...	" ...	10	Son of the Raja of Banera ...	11th Feb. 1877.

(Sd.) O. ST. JOHN, *Major, R.E.,*  
Principal, Mayo College.

# Appendix B.

## Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Details.	Estimated Receipts, 1876-77.		Actual Receipts, 1876-77.		Estimated Receipts, 1877-78.		Details.	Estimated Expenditure, 1876-77.		Actual Expenditure, 1876-77.		Estimated Expenditure, 1877-78.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Interest on Endowment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salaries—	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
							Principal (less Rupees 12,000 contributed by Government)	9,780	9,780	9,780	9,780	12,080	12,080
							Masters and Teachers	360	360	360	360	360	360
							Clerk	812	812	812	812	812	812
							Servants...	414	414	414	414	414	414
							Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Contingent Charges—	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Medical attendance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
							Library	600	600	600	600	600	600
							Travelling	250	250	250	250	250	250
							Stationery	720	720	720	720	720	720
							Petty contingencies	500	500	500	500	500	500
							Prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Furniture for College	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Public Works—	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
							Conservancy of garden and grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Absentee and Pension charges.	888	888	888	888	888	888
							Totals	21,421	21,421	21,421	21,421	24,068	24,068
							Surplus	388	388	388	388	71	71
Grand totals	21,812	21,910	21,910	21,910	21,812	21,812	Grand totals	21,812	21,910	21,910	21,910	21,812	21,812

(Sd.) O. St. JOHN, Major, R.E.,  
Principal, Mayo College.

# Appendix C.

## Budget Estimate of ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1877-78.

MAYO COLLEGE.

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ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
Details.	Amounts.	Totals.	Totals.
Interest on Rupees 5,74,300 invested in four per cent. Government paper ...	Rs. 22,972	Rs. 24,142	Rs. 14,400
Interest on Rupees 20,250 paid, but not yet invested ...	1,050		1,600
Interest on estimated receipts to be invested during the first half-year of 1877-78, Rupees 6,000 at 2 per cent. ...	120		4,000
			3,600
			1,200
			1,200
			480
			180
			720
			27,380
			12,000
			15,380
			1,800
			360
			180
			420
			72
			144
			414
			600
			300
			600
			600
			250
			2,200
			4,410
			600
			258
			888
			74
			24,142

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